

OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Keep it fresh



Volume XXXI

MAY, 1935

Number 8

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Referring To This Issue:

ARE YOU COMING to Oberlin during May? If you are, be sure to glance at the calendar of college events—not complete, but offering a suggestion of what the month has in store.

* * *

CHARLES SAWYER '08, former Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and newly elected Oberlin Trustee, has contributed some practical suggestions to the young man or woman contemplating politics either as a career or an avocation. Mr. Sawyer, an attorney, has long figured in the politics of his city, Cincinnati, and last summer was a candidate for the governorship of Ohio in the Democratic primaries.

* * *

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, a vital subject in a world that permits depressions, is discussed in its more abstract aspects by Professor L. D. Hartson. Just how much do we know, scientifically, about the subject of vocational guidance? How reliable are the tests that have been developed? And the answer seems to be, that while tests are promising, they are only one of many factors to be taken into account in the difficult and delicate art of vocational counseling.

* * *

PHILIP N. YOUTZ, son of Professor Emeritus H. A. Youtz, recipient of a Master's degree from Oberlin and husband of Frances Leffler '19, holds the responsible position of Director of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Museums. His article, *Art and Industry*, reprinted from the August, 1934, number of *The American Magazine of Art* with the permission of the editors, discusses an aspect of art that is rapidly coming into its own. It is based on the sound philosophic theory that the past can never be recalled, and that today, art must seek to live *with* the machine, not in spite of it.

* * *

MAY WE CALL especial attention to the May "picture-page"? It displays five examples of work done this year by students in the Department of Fine Arts. In our opinion, it is more than commendable.

* * *

"OBERLIN MEN IN POLITICS," by a present student, Barnett Lester, provides matter for pride to all Oberlin alumni—pride in the past, pride in the present. A second installment will appear in the July issue.

OF VITAL INTEREST TO EVERY ALUMNUS is the appointment of an Alumni Secretary, Home Office—Virginia Van Fossan of the Class of 1927. Miss Van Fossan is spending half-time in Oberlin this spring, and beginning with the October, 1935, issue, will take over the editorship of the *Alumni Magazine*.

* * *

THE RANKING SYSTEM, after a five years' trial, has been substantially modified. At the same time, the average grade for graduation has been raised to "C". These two changes constitute an important step forward in Oberlin's policies.

* * *

IT IS TIME to begin to talk about Commencement. In this issue appears a list of reunion headquarters, notice of the golf tournament, and communications from two reunion classes. Important to L.L.S. alumnae is the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the society. Plan to come!

THE OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Published Monthly, Except in August and September by
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Alumni Association Membership, \$2.50 per year
Alumni Magazine Subscription, \$2.50 per year
Single copies, 25 cents

Should a subscriber desire to discontinue his subscription, a notice to the effect should be sent in before its expiration. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Communications and advertising copy should be in hand by the 15th of the month to insure attention for the next issue.

Draw checks to The Alumni Association of Oberlin College.

Member, American Alumni Council, Intercollegiate Alumni Extension Service, Inc.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office, Oberlin, Ohio, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The College Calendar For May



- May 2—Golf match, Oberlin versus Wooster.
Senior organ recital—Miss Alice Bonar.
- May 3—State Convention of Cosmopolitan Clubs.
- May 4—State Convention of Cosmopolitan Clubs.
Track, Oberlin versus Reserve.
Tennis, Oberlin versus Wittenberg.
- May 5—State Convention of Cosmopolitan Clubs.
First Campus Band Concert — the Oberlin College Band.
- May 7—Honors Day. Phi Beta Kappa address to be delivered by Dean C. R. Brown of the Yale Divinity School.
Annual home concert — the Conservatory Elizabethan Singers.
- May 8—Tennis, Oberlin versus Kenyon.
- May 9—Golf, Oberlin versus Mount Union.
Graduate violin recital—Mr. George Hardesty.

- May 10—Address by Governor La Follette.*
- May 11—Track, Oberlin versus Wooster.
State High School Solo and Ensemble Contest.
- May 13—Opening of the May show at Allen Art Museum—"Contemporary Mexican Painters."
- May 15—Baseball, Oberlin versus Ohio Wesleyan.
- May 16—First Day of Preliminary Registration.
- May 17—Tennis, Oberlin versus Marietta.
Concert by the Community Chorus.
- May 18—Outing Club, Spring Festival at Chance Creek.
Baseball, Oberlin versus Rochester.
- May 19—Second Campus Band Concert—the Oberlin College Band.
- May 20—Senior song recital—Miss Catherine Van Buren.
Dramatic Association.
- May 21—Senior piano recital—Miss Nerissa L. Brokenburr.
Dramatic Association.
- May 23—Golf, Oberlin versus Kenyon.
Graduate piano recital—Miss Nan Laudig.
- May 24—Lecture, Professor Hermann S. Herring.
Senior piano recital—Mr. Robert Hunt.
- May 25—Last day for preliminary registration.
Last day of May show, Allen Art Museum.
- May 26—Spring Concert, the Oberlin Musical Union.
- May 27—Senior piano recital—Mrs. Marian H. Tauber.
- May 28—Graduate piano recital—Mr. Theodore Phillips.
- May 30—Memorial Day, a Holiday.
Tennis, Oberlin versus Case.
Women's League Reception — Metcalf Gardens.
- May 31—Women's League Reception, Metcalf Gardens. (alternate date).



*May 10 is only one of several alternate dates, each of which is equally probable.

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

VOLUME XXXI

OBERLIN, OHIO, MAY 1, 1935

No. 8

Sometimes when our short-comings keep us awake at night, and the miserable procession of a misspent life files mercilessly before us, we are led to that most unprofitable of exercises, reflection on how we might have improved the past. How, for instance, from the vantage-point of years "in the world," we might have bettered that lush spring-time, our too-brief days in college.

ON BEING A COLLEGE STUDENT

This is, of course, largely a question for individual rather than categorical answer. There seems to be, however, an almost universal regret that one's student life could not have been lived from the perspective of a little adult experience—that, in short, we only discover what it were best to have done, when the doing has long since gone by. Being a good college student is a fine art—an art, alas, which leaves only the flimsiest of traditions behind it.

In addition to the necessarily individual character of our regrets, however, there seem to be certain points that stand out in the mind of almost every alumnus. If we were Polonius, in the advice-giving vein to some young Laertes, our precepts might run somewhat as follows.

One of the more important of the qualities to be cultivated through the student years, we should say, is the quality of awareness. Insensitivity is a habit to which we become increasingly prone, with age, running in our little grooves of use and wont, seeing but the next duty ahead. Insensitiveness can be combatted only through strenuous and organized efforts to that end, and the best time to lay the foundations for the work are during the young, expansive years.

Awareness has long been recognized as the basis of the arts: the artist is by definition the man who sees farther, hears more keenly, feels more deeply than the ordinary man. It is equally the basis of the educated mind, and perhaps its chief mark of distinction. The uneducated mind is the mind that stamps through the treasure-house; the aware man walks softly, with a due regard for the width and diversity of the universe.

And awareness is to be pursued, not in any isolated course or courses, but in every course-hour of the whole four years. It should be sought in chemistry no less than in classics in translation, be an equal product of economics and ecology. New facts bring new horizons and a new approach to life.

For most alumni, facts themselves definitely recede in importance as the college years fade—not that they are valued less, but that other things are valued more. While it may be both desirable and interesting to be able to repeat the succession of English kings, one does not count one's college education necessarily lost when that royal line joins the choir sub-liminal. And here we realize that some people may take grave issue with us. It is true that nothing is more irritating than the college student who is superior to the drudgery of fact, who spurns the solid ground of the concrete instance for

vague, sentimental and generalized "feeling" about things. A student's business is with facts. Only—and it is a big only—let him organize his facts into some design, into some organic whole, so that the building may remain even though the outlines of the individual bricks disappear.

Grades, after a lapse of time, seem relatively unimportant; and the custom of working for the grade instead of doing one's best in a given course, is about on a par with being good in order to go to Heaven. It is perhaps unreasonable to insist that the student be guided solely by a love of learning; while humanity remains pride will remain, and it seems allowable to bask in the certainty of having done a good job in a difficult subject. But to collect four more hours of "A" without caring much whether they were secured from calculus or from Greek, or being really interested in the calculus or the Greek, beyond the fact of the "A," seems somewhat crass. It is insisting that the side-show is the three-ring main tent.

Another common point of alumni regret is the failure somehow to acquire the ability to do independent thinking. We are prone to blame this department and that for not having an "orientation course," it may be—or we reproach our professors for not having been endowed with the golden touch, to transmute our leaden brains into nobler metal. We complain that what we learned was not "integrated," and that we never were taught to "think for ourselves."

New methods of education, new organizations of the curriculum, can do much to encourage more independent habits of mind. Nevertheless it seems almost safe to say that the attainment of a genuine and justifiable freedom of mind and judgment is a comparatively rare achievement under even the most favorable circumstances. Too often the premature urge for originality results in the half-baked and the half-cooked. Self-expression is an excellent idea, but it is a disastrous substitute for discipline. And discipline, that spectre before which most immature minds recoil, is the only path to freedom. This is the fact that needs to be brought home to the great body of college students, leaving it to the minority to reflect that such discipline, once submitted to, is not the be-all and the end-all of the educative process.

The matter of personal relationships during the college years lingers long in alumni consciousness. While it may be the exception rather than the rule that a student-faculty friendliness ripens into an intimate faculty-alumni friendship, nothing in the whole college experience leaves a more gracious fragrance. Further, a human and friendly tie between teacher and taught is a tremendous asset educationally. It smooths the path of learning, which is even rougher than the proverbial course of true love; and it gives the student a glimpse of a mature mind at work, to a degree impossible under conditions either of hostility or of indifference.

(Continued on Page 231)

The Good Ship Politics

By CHARLES SAWYER '08

I have been asked to discuss the topic, "How may a politically ambitious young man launch himself in practical politics?" The answer to this question is both easy and difficult. It is easy if the young man has no other thought in mind except a political career, and difficult if he does not expect to confine himself to politics throughout his life. If a man at an early age is willing to give up everything but politics and take the consequences, it is easy enough for him to get into politics and stay there. By getting into politics I do not mean getting into office, although perhaps this is what most ambitious young men have in mind.

It is well to make this distinction. There is a vast difference between being in politics and being in office. It is easy to get into politics and to stay there. In most cases it is hard to get into office and impossible to stay there. Our history affords many examples of the speed with which public approval shifts from one party to the other. Any young person going into politics with the expectation or the hope that he or she will soon fill public office and remain there permanently is doomed to bitter disappointment. The only public officials who can regard the future with any certainty of continued employment are those who occupy routine positions protected by the laws governing civil service employment, or those whose particular skill is so great that they are preeminently qualified.

While the answer to the question is easy for the young man who expects to devote himself exclusively to politics, it of course presents an exceedingly serious problem for the reason which I have mentioned. Its seriousness lies in the fact that the young man determined upon a political career must be prepared to spend long periods of time with no income from his political activity; and if he has determined to confine his efforts to politics alone, it is easy to see that he will have developed no other source of substantial income.

This may seem to present the matter in a mercenary, or, at best, a very practical, light, but it is a situation which must be faced and presents a question which must be answered by the ambitious young man referred to.

If, however, the young man is willing to face this certainty and still determined to pursue a political career, there is not the slightest doubt that he can get into politics and stay in politics as long as he lives. Not merely can he get in and stay in, but he can be influential. His influence and his success will depend, as they do in other fields, on the thought and energy which he puts into the job. He must be prepared to give unlimited time and to subordinate other interests and pleasures to his main objective; in other words, to do what any man must do who undertakes to make a success of what he has chosen as his life work. He must not be too anxious to hold public office and must be prepared, if necessary, to refuse to accept public office if it is tendered him under circumstances which would lessen his influence or impose upon his self-respect.

Here let me make this observation. So-called politicians are not by any means as low an order of human beings as many people believe. It is the fashion, and

always has been, to complain of the politician that he is selfish and interested chiefly in his own job, or jobs for his friends. Fairness dictates the admission that selfishness is uniformly distributed over our entire citizenry and that one man is probably as anxious as another to keep his job whether he be in business or in politics. The contemptuous reference to politicians by those who are not politicians arises from the assumption that if a man in public life is not an idealist, giving no thought to himself and fulfilling the theoretical picture of a statesman, he must, on the other hand, be a crooked grafter who is in the game for the purpose of stealing as much money as he can while the "pickings" are good. We have in our politics men who represent each of these extremes. Unfortunately, those of the first class are altogether too few; but, fortunately, those of the second class are not by any means as numerous as many people believe. The average man in politics is as honest, but not more honest, than the average man elsewhere.

I

I have stated that the man who is willing to give all of his time to politics can be influential. This is true to a lesser extent of the man who is willing to give only part of his time to politics. His decision, as I suggested in the beginning, is more difficult. He must be willing to draw a line continuously between his political and his other activity.

If he wishes, for instance, to be a lawyer, we assume that his ambition is to be a good one and to attain the greatest possible success. If he expects to participate at all in politics, he must be willing to sacrifice some of this success. It is a common opinion that politics is a great help to the young lawyer. With, of course, occasional exceptions, the reverse is true. The outstanding successes at the bar are those men who have devoted themselves exclusively to the law from the beginning of their professional careers and who have not allowed politics or other interests to divert them. If a young man has the idea that "dabbling" in politics will help him in the law he is in error. If, however, he is willing to sacrifice some of the success which might otherwise come to him in his chosen profession in order that he may give time to public affairs, he can without question play a part and have an influence in those affairs. The difficult question for him to decide is the proportion of his time and energy and thought which will be given to his chosen profession on the one hand and to his political activities on the other.

Not merely is the question difficult at the beginning, but the difficulty remains throughout his career. Politics is unremunerative; in most cases it is disappointing; it does not by any means always reward virtue; but it holds a fascination for those who participate in it which is hard to explain and exceedingly hard to overcome. Every man who is in politics tends to get into it more deeply, and he constantly faces the recurrence of the original question as to what part of his time and energy shall go to politics and what part to his business or profession.

With the decision made, however, that he will enter politics either exclusively or partially, the question may be asked, "Just what shall the ambitious young man do?" He should first join some political organization. (Few men, if any, have attained any success whatever in politics in this country who have been completely free of any group activity.) Having joined his organization, he should be willing to do other things than make speeches. The average young man or woman probably thinks that speech-making is the chief activity of a politician. It certainly does occupy a place in the public mind far out of proportion to its effectiveness. In this remark I do not refer to speeches made by individuals who have attained prominence: these may be very effective, either for good or for evil. But even here the effectiveness of the speech depends as a rule more upon what it involves in the way of a decision on the part of the individual, or the position which he takes upon some great public question, than upon the manner of delivery or the phraseology in which the thoughts are dressed. While speech-making, of course, is proper and the young man in question should expect to do some of it, he should also expect to do a certain amount of drudgery. He must undertake to organize the smaller political units and participate in all of the activities, social and otherwise, which tend to strengthen a political organization. As his activity continues, as it becomes evident that he will take responsibility, as his friends and associates realize that his judgment is good, his willingness to work is unbounded, and his word is to be relied upon, he will grow rapidly in influence.

In making these statements, I have of course assumed a certain amount of intelligence, but one need not be a genius in order to achieve this influence. The willingness to work, at times without hope of reward, oftentimes against criticism and great obstacles, will produce results in politics as it will elsewhere.

In this brief suggestion to the young man entering politics I might include two further thoughts. Political success does not come as a rule from an attitude of intense partisanship. Loyalty to ideals and ideas is desirable and necessary, as well as loyalty to the particular organization or party to which the man or woman belongs. This loyalty, however, does not necessitate a partisanship so blind that no good whatever can be seen in the opposing party, nor in the individuals who make it up. Most political arguments never convince anyone for the reason that they proceed on the assumption that "Everything which is done by my party is right and everything which is done by your party is wrong." Common sense should tell us that this could not possibly be true, but it is the assumption upon which political arguments are based in nearly every case.

Furthermore, from a purely practical standpoint, the successful politician wants to build up his organization by proselyting among the opposition. He can obtain few converts if he takes the attitude that every individual in the other camp is stupid and corrupt.

What I have said with reference to some of the practical aspects of politics is not intended to create the impression that it is no place for those having ideals. As a matter of fact, the crying need today, as ever, is for men in politics who have the highest ideals, those to whom personal gain at the expense of their fellows is unthinkable, those whose word is as good as a bond, those who are willing, if necessary, to sacrifice their own personal success for the sake of supporting a principle which they believe to be essential for the public good.

If the young man in politics can be practical and at the same time idealistic, he will not only have the influence which will enable him to move his fellow men, but the influence which will enable him to move them in the right direction. No objective could be finer or more attractive than this.



Editorial

(Continued from Page 229)

The cultivation of permanent and enduring friendships among fellow-students needs no *apologia*. Such relationships are the stuff of which life is made.

The other things—the exact amount of Campus activities one wishes one had entered into; the degree of application to one's studies; one's choice of a major; the extra books one would have liked to have read—are important, of course, and might well be of concern as

college years are reviewed. But the essential things, the things in which the "art" of college life seems to reside, are, as we have said, the cultivation of the faculty of awareness, the achievement of intellectual independence through intellectual discipline, and the building up of friendly personal relationships. This is the sad knowledge which alumni carry about with them, and which—poor ghosts—they are not permitted to impart to the oncoming student generation.

Current Trends in Vocational Guidance

By PROFESSOR LOUIS D. HARTSON

A comparison of the status of vocational guidance in Germany, France, England and the United States reveals some interesting contrasts. In Germany interest is concentrated on the primary school pupil. Throughout the Reich agencies supported by taxation are delegated with the responsibility for interviewing and testing children about to complete the *Volkschule*. After a series of group and individual interviews, tests are administered to more problematic cases for the purpose of determining the lines of greatest aptitude. I was informed by Albert Huth, who administers the system in Bavaria, that in that province from nine to ten thousand of the forty-two thousand who are interviewed annually are tested individually. These tests measure operations which are either samples of, or similar to those employed in, the fields of merchandizing, clerical work and a variety of crafts. When one inquires concerning the validity of these tests as prognostic measures, he is told that the tests have proved 93 per cent efficient. When he asks for a report concerning the validation procedure, he is told that the office force has been so busy administering the tests that there has been no time for working up the scientific data. In fact, the Germans have relatively little interest in a statistical demonstration of the value of vocational guidance. German boys become accustomed early in life to following the advice of governmental officials.

In England, on the other hand, vocational guidance is largely a matter of private enterprise and is confined principally to the secondary school pupil. The most significant work is being carried on by one department of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology. Inasmuch as the fee charged amounts to three guineas, the clientele is somewhat restricted. Most of those counseled range between 16 and 19 years of age. In addition to rendering such service directly to about one thousand persons annually, the Institute is actively engaged in promoting the guidance program in the secondary schools and training teachers for this function. A variety of tests for mechanical, clerical and "general intelligence" are used, but more for the purpose of formulating a general impression than for gathering a mass of objective statistics. The construction of tests for the fields which their clientele usually enters is obviously much more difficult than is the case with the crafts and clerical occupations.

In France significant work has been done in selecting applicants for work in the transportation industry upon the initiative of Professor Lahy, and since 1930 a National Institute "*d'Orientation Professionnelle*" has been sponsored by the Ministry of Public Instruction. The Institute conducts a course for the certification of vocational counselors, the instruction being offered by professors from the University of Paris; it collects technical literature, promotes research in the field, and conducts vocational interviews.

As might have been anticipated, vocational guidance has developed into a more significant movement in the United States than in any other country, for America offers its youth greater freedom of vocational choice and

a longer period of liberal education than does any other country. European youth faces the problem of vocational orientation at the conclusion of the secondary school, whereas in America an ever increasing proportion of the population has been postponing the decision until the twenties. The remainder of this brief article will attempt to sketch some of the more promising emphases in American college practice.

For obvious reasons the most common current procedure is "emergency relief" to prevent alumni from piling up in the scrap heap in the college backyard. Nevertheless, emergency work has not entirely displaced vocational counsel. Experiments are still conducted to determine aptitude and interest, as well as to measure achievement.

Naturally the best index for predicting future potentiality is past achievement, and the best method of determining both interest and ability is experience; but as Henry Ford has said, "The trouble with the school of experience is that by the time you graduate you are too old to go to work." Perhaps the most feasible substitute is the plan being used at Radcliffe. The Appointment Bureau has contacts with some seventy agencies which provide opportunities for volunteer work, both during the summer and in term time. These include hospitals, laboratories and research institutions, settlement houses, camps, and welfare agencies, libraries, psychological clinics, and concerns providing merchandising, secretarial and statistical experience. These "try-out" opportunities are open to alumni as well as to undergraduates.

I

Another of the standard sources of vocational cues is biography. In order to capitalize the values of this source the Alumni Placement Service at Harvard has instituted a new use for the questionnaire. Graduates are being asked to return an anonymous autobiographical sketch of the year's vocational experience. It is proposed to assemble these sketches every year for the first five years and thereafter at less frequent intervals. It is expected that such sketches will feature the dynamic features of the period of struggle for adaptation and self-appraisal. They should be free from the errors due to retrospect and the bias of the successful, found in published autobiographies.

With reference to the use of tests for the determination of aptitudes, not much has been accomplished in the fields which college folk enter. Under the influence of Francis Galton's studies, the pioneer psychological work in this field was done with the presupposition that specialized propensities are inherent. "General intelligence" was likewise assumed to be an original endowment, which matures by the time one normally enters college if properly stimulated and nourished.

Attempts to measure aptitudes, both specific and general, have shown, however, that whatever be the inherent contributions, the measure of aptitude must await such time as will permit the subject to acquire a minimum of familiarity with the tools of its expression. Thus ability for literary expression cannot be detected until

the individual has made some progress in the use of the symbols of language. How then can aptitude for medicine be determined before the student has had some experience with the techniques used for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries? But the factor which more than any other retards the development of aptitude tests is the lack of a valid criterion of success. In what objective terms is one to measure merit in teaching, social work, and law?

To be sure, in the case of those professions which require graduate training, it is customary to consider course grades as indices of probable professional success. By employing this criterion a fairly successful test of "Medical Aptitude" has been constructed by F. A. Moss. These tests are now administered to ninety per cent of the applicants for admission to medical schools. They probe the candidate's knowledge and understanding of medical terminology, and the readiness with which he can acquire and reason with data of this character.

Using this same criterion for their validation, namely success in professional schools, beginnings have been made in the standardization of tests of aptitude for nursing, for law, for engineering and scientific research. In addition there are a number of tests that purport to prognose specialized propensity for teaching, school administration and educational research, business aptitude and salesmanship, not to mention those for the vocations below the level attractive to college students. One chief difficulty with tests of this type is the determination of differential ability patterns. For example, the correlation between the Stanford Scientific Aptitude Test and the Thorndike Intelligence Examination for one group of 324 students is .58. This approximates the degree of correlation between the Thorndike Examination and average college scholarship. To what extent, then, does the "scientific aptitude" test measure specific abilities not measured by the "general intelligence" test?

A number of men are applying their energy particularly to the attempt to differentiate ability patterns. Brigham, of Princeton, in connection with his work in developing the Scholastic Aptitude Test for the College Entrance Board, has obtained evidence which suggests that verbal and mathematical abilities may be segregated, and has made some progress in testing the mental process which requires facility in dealing with three-dimensional space relationships. This type of ability is obviously demanded for success in architecture and engineering. There is a growing inclination among test makers to lay less stress than formerly upon tests of "general intelligence." As Brigham says: "No one has ever demonstrated that it is legitimate to add such apparently heterogeneous performances as detecting absurdities, arranging a set of weights differing by three, and copying a design by memory after a ten-second exposure—yet all standardized scales are based on the assumption that this very questionable procedure was legitimate." As someone has suggested, it is as if one took a dozen cherries, twenty potatoes, forty marbles and a pound of sugar, added them and called the total strawberries. But perhaps the analogy is not legitimate. One may in fact cite statistical evidence that as a rule students make about the same level of score in the mathematical tests that they make

in the verbal tests. In like manner, those who score high on the "general intelligence" tests are usually the most successful with the paper and pencil tests of "social intelligence." This may be due to some one or more common intellectual factors expressed in abilities as unlike as reproductive memory and the noting of absurdities. But even though it be true that men possess approximately equivalent potentialities along contrasting lines, as a matter of fact they usually prefer one or two to the others.

II

This introduces the question of attitudes, interests and other "personality" attributes. Emotional characteristics have always proved more difficult to corral for branding than have the more easily bridled intellectual traits. The various neurotic, "extrovert-introvert" and other personality inventories have as yet proved incapable of forecasting vocational aptitude, or ineptitude, for that matter. It has been found repeatedly that the more "neurotic" are the more capable students.

Perhaps the tests which offer the greatest promise of suggesting vocational interest are those developed by Strong. There are 420 items on the blank, to each of which the individual reacts by indicating whether he likes, is indifferent, or dislikes it. The test has been standardized by finding how successful men in various professions differ from the general average in their expressed interests. Scoring keys are now available for some thirty vocations for men, and a beginning has been made with the women's list. Of the questions associated with the measurement of interest, perhaps the most important are: whether the members of one vocation can be differentiated from those of another; the extent to which interests persist; and whether there is much relationship between interest and success in a particular vocation.

The differentiation of the interests characteristic of men in one calling from those in others is naturally one of degree. In some cases there is very little overlapping whereas in others there is a great deal. For instance, but 2 per cent of the engineers and 3 per cent of personnel men who were tested made an A rating as certified public accountants, whereas but 6 per cent of the accountants and the same proportion of the engineers made an A rating as personnel men. Again, but 2 per cent of the accountants and 3 per cent of the personnel men rate A as engineers. These three groups are very well differentiated. On the other hand, the interests of men in farming, engineering, chemistry, dentistry, physics, mathematics, architecture, medicine and psychology overlap. In fact, Strong has been interested in discovering the patterns of interrelationship between vocations. By the technique of factor analysis five major constellations have been discovered. The largest is the one just mentioned, which features science. A second groups the lawyer, journalist and advertiser, the real estate and life insurance salesman; a third group includes the minister, teacher, Y. M. C. A. secretary, personnel man and school superintendent; a fourth, the office worker, accountant, purchasing agent and vacuum cleaner salesman. Curiously enough, the certified public accountant is in a class by himself, although his nearest of kin are

those in Group II. It is to be expected that some changes will occur in these groupings as data from additional occupations are secured.

But are the interests of a college student permanent enough to constitute a basis for the choice of a life work? Strong has reported one study regarding changes of interest. This study gives us no information concerning the stability of particular vocational patterns inasmuch as it is not a follow-up of specific individuals. It is rather a comparison of 2340 individuals grouped according to age. A maturity score was computed by contrasting the choices of 472 boys of 15 with those of 632 men of 55, and then noting the extent to which each age group resembles the others. This study suggests that there is relatively little change in interest between the ages of 25 and 55. For example, in the decade from 25 to 35, during which 50 per cent of the change occurs, the difference in score is about equal to that between mechanical and civil engineers (which correlate to the extent of .84). The differences between 25- and 55-year-old men are equal to the differences between purchasing agents and office men, or between vacuum-cleaner salesmen and the district managers who employ them. On the other hand, very significant changes frequently occur between 15 and 25. To a large degree this is due to the development during late adolescence of the interests represented by the vocations in Group III. Because of this

fact, 15-year-old boys who will eventually enter the ministry, teaching, and the related activities are not likely to select these occupations at that early age. On the other hand, the interests of Group I (excepting those of the psychologist) are characteristically juvenile.

The gathering of sufficient follow-up material to validate any interest test will obviously require many years. There are others besides Strong working in the field of measuring interests and time will probably show some dependable results.

But does interest represent ability? On this question there appears to be no very good objective evidence. Strong's test makes no pretense either of measuring ability necessary for success in the vocations favored or the power to acquire that ability.

In any case, the problem of vocational counseling cannot be reduced to the routine of administering and scoring tests. The sagacious counselor is alert to all possible sources of information which will prove helpful, first, in the analysis of the student's potentialities; second, in giving suggestions as to the training and experience most likely to stimulate the development of these potentialities; and thirdly, in contributing to a knowledge of the most probable vocational demands and available supply, in a world that promises to change even more rapidly in the future than it has in the past.



Art and Industry

By PHILIP N. YOUTZ m'19

WHEN historians come to record the cultural development of our own twentieth century, one of the accomplishments which I firmly believe they will credit to us is the union of art and industry.

Modern art has many critics. Most of the gray-haired group of connoisseurs feel that its principles are mistaken and its forms are bizarre. However this may be, modernism as an art movement has one definite aim, and that aim is to develop design in accord with the practical requirements of industry. The principle of the new art is best summed up in the word "functionalism." By this term is meant an attempt to relate artistic design to modern materials, current social needs, and present-day industrial processes.

The old idea of "art for art's sake," modern artists regard as an absurdity. They think of fine art as a virtuous but unproductive spinster withdrawn from life. They prefer a type of art that soils its hands, if you like, a type of creative design which is devoted to improving the appearance of automobiles, chairs, costumes, and practical buildings.

To understand why it is so essential that there be a contemporary reconciliation between art and industry, we must look back a few generations to the Victorian period, from which many of us have sprung and to which all of us owe much of our inheritance. The smoking factory chimney and the roaring steam engine thrust themselves on the peaceful English landscape early in the nineteenth century. Up to that time man-power, animal-power, wind-power, and water-power had turned the few cumbersome wooden machines which existed. Steam suddenly supplied a new source of power and stimulated the development of a complex series of machines. The industrial revolution took place, destroying all of the cherished folk-ways of the handicraft system.

Skilled workers, descended from generations of craftsmen, found themselves out of jobs, and their skill set at naught by new mechanical processes. The guilds and the craftsmen of the old order were ruined and the industrialists made fortunes. There were no labor laws and the factory workers—men, women, and children—were exploited by these greedy pioneer manufacturers.

Artistic England, looking on this debacle, sought refuge in art. This resulted in a new appreciation of Gothic and other earlier forms of art, and a revival of many of the handicrafts under the leadership of such men as Ruskin, Morris, and Eastlake. When we come to analyze these revivals we see plainly that they were in the nature of what the psychologists call "retreats." Men who shuddered at the ugliness and destruction of the machine turned to the art of a simpler and earlier day as a consolation and retreat from the unsatisfactory industrial surroundings of their own time. While this backward movement in art developed a new appreciation for Gothic achievement, it did little or nothing to improve nineteenth-century art. It was tacitly assumed that nothing could be done to improve the products of machine, and that art was exclusively a handicraft product.

Artists began to seek the cloistered seclusion of their own studios, and we have the beginning of an esoteric type of art which had little or no connection with the thoughts and industrial movements of the day. Such a group of artists as the Pre-Raphaelites—Rossetti, Alma-Tadema, Holman Hunt, Burne-Jones—produced a decorative but decadent art out of the delicate fabric of history. Their work could never stand the full light of day. They delighted in drawing knights and wistful ladies, but would have been repelled by the figures of the strong but grimy men toiling in factories.

The result of the Victorian retreat from the contemporary industrial scene to studio art, and to the revival of ancient handicrafts, was to make art an aristocratic affair and to make it almost exclusively the possession of a cultured few. Patrons of art have always been men of great means, so that there was already the tendency for artists to cater to the leisure classes. The artistic retreat of the period combined with the patronage system sufficed to make fine art something apart and above the experience of the contemporary man. Art lost its strength and vitality when its feet no longer rested on the soil of everyday life.

I

We inherited this unfortunate division between the products of industry and the products of art, at the beginning of our own twentieth century. As our machines became more and more efficient, we began to ask ourselves why their products could not be designed more attractively. Why did these products need to come into existence without benefit of art simply because they had been manufactured by machine?

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, heroic attempts were made to redesign machine production according to the canons of traditional art. What we were trying to do was to make machine productions beautiful. We did not realize that there are as many beauties as there are periods in art and that in attempting to reshape the uncouth productions of the machine in the image of beauty, we had taken the Victorian version of this ideal. Naturally we found the task of redesigning the machine product according to the Victorian conception of beauty, a disillusioning and a futile undertaking. In spite of our most conscientious efforts all that we could do was to disguise machines and their productions without daring to express their own vigorous but barbarian form.

This was the period when we built skyscrapers of steel and hid them under terra cotta mantles of Gothic ornament, as for example the Woolworth building, which was once hailed as a forerunner of the new art. The first skyscraper, the old Flatiron building, was almost suffocated by a mantle of baroque ornament. Our steel public buildings were shrouded with classic columns. Even our great railroad terminals such as the Pennsylvania Station in New York were disguised as Roman baths.

Our painters flocked to Europe and learned the current vernacular of the foreign artists. We preferred

painters with a heavy foreign accent and we squandered our fabulous riches, produced by industry, on old masters. We suffered under the delusion that we could purchase the art of past centuries and use it as a substitute for an art of our own day.

In our houses we began copying the architecture of our great-great-grandparents. Urged on by magazine campaigns the country was soon covered with reproductions of early American and Georgian houses, all done in the latest manner, with bathrooms adjoining every chamber. In furniture we learned to mimic the patterns of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Duncan Phyfe. Grand Rapids furniture experts proclaimed these reproductions as authentic art, not realizing that all they were doing was attempting to reproduce the original art of another period.

Along about 1918, as we returned, sobered by the episode of the Great War, we began to ask ourselves why it was that all the great art belonged to the past or to the studio, whereas our contemporary life was conditioned by the productions of the machine. We began to seek earnestly a way of bringing art and industry together once more. On a few artists a great truth began to dawn. They discovered that quite unconsciously, without artistic pretense, industrial designers were creating a new type of mechanical beauty. We began to hear such odd-sounding phrases as "the rhythm of the machine age" and "the balanced beauty of reciprocating parts," and to discover the smooth sheen of new metals, such as aluminum and chromium.

II

In 1925, at the great exposition of decorative arts in Paris, all of these new and strange types of design were brought together and shown for the first time. There were tables of glass, chairs of metal, and buildings of steel. The public rubbed its eyes and became aware of the birth of the *art moderne*. The first burst of criticism was mostly hostile, because here was a new kind of beauty, such as had never been seen before in the long history of culture. According to Victorian standards, or Renaissance, Gothic, Romanesque, or classic theories, this was an ugly and utilitarian art. But to the exponents of a new functionalism it represented an art that was for the first time integrated with industry.

Time was needed to develop a taste for this new functional beauty. At first this art seemed all cubes and rectangles. Its angularity was repellent. But it did have one quality which was extremely attractive. There was a serenity and an orderliness about its simplicity which contrasted very favorably with the feverish design of our Victorian past. Here there was real repose in place of crowded ornamentation and restless lines. Another quality was its freshness. This new kind of beauty was no mere echo of older types; here was an art born of our own age, as new and unexplored as our own times.

These two qualities began to make friends for the new style, and it spread very rapidly in Europe, especially in Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. American designers were too steeped in their copybooks of Colonial architecture and furniture and European painting to be

willing to discard their hard-won knowledge for a new kind of art which required not knowledge of books and prototypes but, which is infinitely rarer, taste and imagination and creative ability.

A few daring shops offered the new "modernistic" art for sale, but they had the misfortune in most cases to pick the very worst examples and their patrons had the taste or the conservatism not to purchase. The introduction of the new movement was extremely slow in industrial America, where the union of art and industry was most to be desired, whereas in handicraft Europe, where art and industry had always been more closely associated, the movement was welcome.

It is interesting to look back at the great Columbian Exposition of 1893 and compare its plaster-white classicism with the modern forms of the Century of Progress Exposition. The two expositions are milestones which show how far our own twentieth century has progressed. We have emerged from the stale good taste of Victorianism to the creative and functional art of today. We have been brought to realize that we, like every other generation, must create our own art if we are to exist in surroundings of beauty. It has at last dawned on us that beauty represents a new goal for each succeeding age, and that the beauty of the twentieth century will be a form molded by the machine, and therefore unlike the ideal of any other age.

"But would you want to live with these new forms?" someone with good classic taste is sure to ask. They will probably add that the furniture of Chippendale is so much finer in design than anything that can be bought today in modern furniture. This is a very legitimate line of argument. We shall have to answer in two ways. First, that we live, or should live, a very different kind of life in the twentieth century than we would in the latter part of the eighteenth. It is just as absurd to use chairs and other house furnishings of the eighteenth century as it would be for us to ride in stage-coaches. However beautiful the heirlooms of a former day may be, they served a past manner of living far better than they do our own.

The second answer is one that I think people often forget. It might be called artistic obligation. The forms of the eighteenth century have already been perfected and served their day well. Our obligation is to share in the design of the twentieth-century forms. We can only hope to participate in the art movements of our day by exercising our own artistic judgment. If we cannot actually design furniture ourselves we can at least select and purchase the best that the artist produces, supplying him with a discriminating and sympathetic public, without which no great artistic achievement is ever attained.

Let us frankly grant that the new forms have not yet been perfected. In many ways they are still in a rather crude, experimental stage. But if we wait for perfection, perfection will never arrive. Our artistic privilege is to take part in the creative efforts of our own age and thus to become shareholders in the task of producing a twentieth-century art as fine as that accomplished by any other age.

Student Work in the Art Department

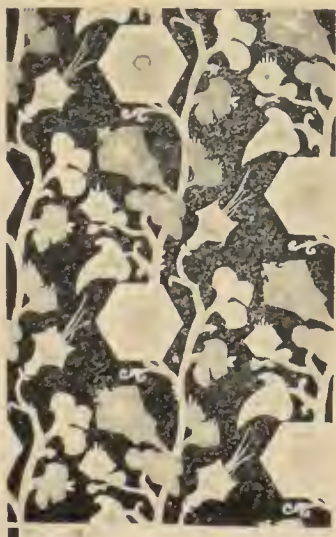


A product of the "life" class.

Right: A portrait study, charcoal.



Right: A
still life in
oil.



The class in design learns to work
from natural forms toward the
abstract.



A pencil sketch, from the first year drawing class.

Oberlin In Politics And Public Affairs: Part I

"A History of Honor"

By BARNETT B. LESTER '35

"I know of no place where scholarship has touched upon the nerve center of public life so effectually as at Oberlin."

These words, spoken by former President James A. Garfield, today become significant as one surveys the achievements of Oberlin alumni in politics and public affairs. Graduates have held important posts in international, national, state, and local politics; they have been advisers to emperors, presidents, governors, and mayors; directors of bureaus and chairmen of commissions; ambassadors, consuls, and representatives; United States Senators, Congressmen, state legislators, and city councilmen; governors and cabinet officers; administrators, and publicists; investigators and research workers; professors of political science and writers on government. To list comprehensively all the alumni who have entered, directly or indirectly, into politics and public affairs since the founding in 1833 of this pioneer College is a pleasant task which we must forego because of the limitations of time and space. We may, however, review briefly the achievements of Oberlin's more distinguished leaders. This paper consequently will indicate representative examples of some of the work undertaken by our graduates during a century of public service.

I

Turning first to the international field, we find Oberlin traditions of public service excellently exemplified in Dr. Hsiang Hsi K'ung '06, president of Oberlin-in-Shansi, this College's educational center in Taiku, Shansi Province, interior China. The distinguished educator-statesman, for more than twenty-five years head of the Shansi institution, has served his people as a member of the Joint Sino-Japanese Commission on the rendition of Shantung, as a delegate to the Versailles Conference, as a member of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Commission, as Commissioner of Finance in the Province of Kwantung, as Minister of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, and Forestry, and, more recently, as Special Envoy to the United States, France, England and Switzerland for Industrial Relations. At present he holds the all-important portfolio of Minister of Finance in the Chinese Nationalist Cabinet. Nor is his administrative ability recognized only at home. Several weeks ago the *New York Times* and the Associated Press correspondents in China cabled articles which complimented the work of Oberlin's Dr. K'ung.

Other graduates have served in China. The Reverend Charles D. Tenney '82, for example, was secretary of the American Legation in Peking, secretary to the Provincial Government during the Boxer Rebellion, American Chargé d' Affaires in China, and head of the international

commission which sought to banish the sale of opium. The Reverend Mr. Tenney was also principal of the Anglo-Chinese school at Tientsin from 1886 to 1895, and president of the Imperial Chinese University at Tientsin from 1895 to 1906. Three times was he decorated by the Chinese Government for his services.



Durham White Stevens '71 for ten years was secretary of the American Legation in Tokyo and later was appointed Special Counselor to the Governor-General of Korea. The Emperor of Japan awarded him the Order of the Rising Sun and the Order of the Sacred Treasure, two coveted honors. Dalzell Adelbert Bunker '83 was decorated by the Emperor of Korea for his work in that country.

Oberlin graduates at present in government employ in the Far East include Shih Chang Wang m'28, Counselor to the Fukien Government, Fukien Province; Gene Chiao '25, chief chemist of the Central Mint in Shanghai; Jack Service '31, vice-consul at Yunnanfu, Yunnan. Julius G. D. Woo m'32, after serving as a professor at Cheeloo University, China, went to Shanghai last fall where he is now the dean of studies in a training school for government officials. Another graduate, C. H. Fei '06, is the director of the institute, the Chinese name of which is translated as the Training Institute for Excisemen. At least a score more are in important governmental positions in the Far East.

Let us leave the Far East, however, and proceed westward. We learn in our brief stay in Asia Minor of the notable work of Kathryn N. Adams '98, who was appointed in 1924 as president of Constantinople Women's College and who has been active in the struggle for emancipation of Turkish women. Charles F. Brissell '06 was American consul at Bagdad, Mesopotamia, Turkey, dying in service in 1916. Our own Dr. Henry Churchill King '79, famed as educator, theologian, author, and administrator, was appointed by former President Woodrow Wilson in 1919 to head, with Charles R. Crane of New York, an Amer-

ican Commission to investigate Inter-Ally Mandates in the Near East. Dr. King visited thirty-six chief cities of the Turkish Empire and received delegations from 1,520 other towns and villages, who brought approximately two thousand petitions containing more than ninety thousand signatures. Nearly all the Turkish residents asked for freedom from the despotic rule which at that time characterized the country. In his report, published December 2, 1922, President King wrote that the Commission had made contacts with groups which included every religious and racial sect. For his signal work he was made a Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor. Captain Donald Brodie '11, who was secretary of the King-Crane Commission on Mandates, later was secretary to Charles R. Crane when he was appointed United States minister to China.

Northwest of Turkey we find the Balkans—and Bulgaria. The Reverend Lyle D. Woodruff '04 was the official representative of Bulgaria at the Peace Conference in Paris. The Haskell family was also conspicuously identified with the development of Bulgaria from a Turkish province into an independent nation. The Reverend Edward B. Haskell '91, who died in Claremont, Calif., January 9 last, was largely responsible for the government's educational system. He aided in the establishment of the American School at Samokov, now the American College of Sofia, and was head of the Pordim Folk School for the training of peasant young men and women in agriculture, industry and domestic science. In recognition of their services the Bulgarian government made Dr. Haskell a Commander of the Order of Civic Merit, and Mrs. Haskell a Dame in the same Order.

A former Oberlin professor of sociology, Dr. Herbert A. Miller, was director of the Mid-European Union which was effective in the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic. Dr. E. Dana Durand '93 was adviser to the Food Minister of Poland in 1920 and 1921. Raymond H. Geist '06-'08 was attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in Paris, and following the World War organized relief work in Vienna. He served as adviser to the Food Minister in Austria, then successively as vice-consul at Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Port Said, and consul at Alexandria and Berlin. Wesley Frost '07 was a member of the United States Bureau of Statistics, statistician for the United States Department of State, consul at Charlottetown and Cork (Queenstown), assistant trade adviser to the United States Department of State, and consul-general at Marseilles, France. Mr. Frost is now United States consul-general at Montreal, Canada.

No survey of Oberlin men in international affairs, however brief, would be complete without mention of the work of the late Myron T. Herrick '71-'72. Mr. Herrick held a number of important municipal, state, national, and international offices, and was a member of the staff of Governor (later President) McKinley of Ohio. He is best known, perhaps, for his work in France, where he was the United States ambassador, and for his aid in organizing the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, the War Relief Clearing House in the United States, and the War Camp Community Service. He held numerous honors, among which was the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor.

II

Few men have served their country better than did the late Theodore E. Burton, who was graduated from Oberlin in 1872. A leading statesman in national affairs, he represented Cleveland in Congress for more than thirty years. From 1889 until his death in 1929, Mr. Burton was almost continuously a member of the House of Representatives or the United States Senate. It is impossible here to list all the high offices which he held during his lifetime. Some of his major positions were: Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the National Waterways Commission, member of the National Monetary Commission, member of the Interparliamentary Union, Chairman of the United States delegation to the Conference for the Control of Traffic in Arms at Geneva, member of the United States commission to settle the British debt, president of the American Peace Society, delegate to several Republican National Conventions. Senator Burton was the unanimous choice of the Ohio delegation for the presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention in 1916.

More recently, Raymond A. Moley '13 has been prominent in national affairs. He has been a professor of politics, government, and public law, director of the Cleveland Foundation, author of numerous books, former Assistant Secretary of State in the Roosevelt administration, and unofficial head of the "Brain Trust." Mr. Moley is at present editor-in-chief of *Today*, a national weekly which supports the New Deal policies.

Another who has held responsible government positions is Dr. Paul D. Cravath '82. Admitted to the bar in 1886, Dr. Cravath was a member of the Inter-allied War Conference in Paris in 1917 representing the United States Treasury of "House Missions." He was also a member of the Advisory Council of American Mission to the Inter-allied Council of War Purchases and Finances, London and Paris, 1918. For his services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing, the Medal of the French Legion of Honor, and the Medal of the Crown of Roumania.

Dr. Durand '93, mentioned above, has held such high posts as secretary of the United States Industrial Commission, Director of the United States Census Bureau, Chief of the Division of Statistical Research in the Department of Commerce, adviser in the United States Food Administration, and Chief Economist of the United States Tariff Commission. Dr. Durand's nephew, Robert Y. Durand '34, has a position in Washington with the Federal Power Commission, of which Dr. William E. Mosher '99, Oberlin



alumni president, is head. Robert's father, Walter Y. Durand '96, was also in government work and at the time of his death in 1926 was spoken of by one Washington newspaper as "the most useful man ever in government employ."

Homer H. Johnson '85 was chairman of the Cleveland Draft Appeal Board, Federal Fuel Administrator of Ohio during the World War, a delegate of the Polish Mission of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and a member, appointed by former President Wilson, of the United States Liquidation Commission of the War Department to settle the finances of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Other Oberlin graduates who have loyally served the United States government include A. B. Nettleton '63, brigadier general of the Union forces, Assistant Secretary and Acting Secretary of Treasury, member of the Columbian Exposition Commission, and in 1892 Director of the United States Bureau of Immigration; Oliver L. Spaulding '55, brigadier general of the Union forces, member of Congress, Assistant Secretary of Treasury, and president of the First Pan-American Customs Congress; Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt '06, Director of the United States Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce; Claude H. Birdseye '01, Chief Topographic Engineer, United States Geological Survey; Ferdinand V. Hayden '50, first Director of the United States Geological Survey; George K. Nash '63-'65, former United States Attorney-General and Governor of Ohio; Arthur A. Ballantine '94-'97, Under Secretary of the United States Treasury during the Hoover administration; Arthur M. Hyde '93-'95, Secretary of Agriculture during the Hoover administration; and Erwin N. Griswold '25, formerly United States Deputy Solicitor General.

More than two score Oberlin men have sat in Congress, and some of them have held office for more than a decade. Washington legislators during the past century include Theodore E. Burton '72, (in House and Senate for Ohio); J. H. Kyle '78, (Senate for South Dakota); William R. Green '79, (House for Iowa, chairman of Ways and Means Committee in 68th and 69th Congresses); Dr. John M. Langston '52, (House for Ohio); Professor James Monroe '46, (House for Ohio); Oliver L. Spaulding '55, (House for Michigan); Phillip C. Hayes '60, (House for Illinois); Paul Howland '87, (House for Ohio); Robert M. Murray '57-'60, (House for Ohio); General Jacob D. Cox '51, (House for Ohio) and many, many others . . .

A versatile alumnus was Dr. Edmund B. Fairfield '42, who served as a minister of considerable repute, president of Hillsdale College, state senator for Michigan, lieutenant-governor of Michigan, principal of Princeton College in Indiana, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, author, lecturer, and United States consul to Lyons, France.

Three other Oberlin alumni who distinguished themselves by their educational and administrative work were Professor James Monroe '46, Dr. John M. Langston '52, and General Jacob Dolson Cox '51. Professor Monroe taught rhetoric and belles-lettres in Oberlin, then served as a member of the Ohio Assembly, United States consul at Rio de Janeiro for six years, a member of Congress for ten years, and again as a professor at Oberlin, returning to teach history and political science from 1883 to 1896. Dr. Langston was professor of law at Howard University, United States consul to Haiti, president of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, member of the 51st Congress, and author of several books bearing on the Negro question. General Cox was successively state senator for Ohio, major general and commander of the 23rd Army Corps in the Civil War, governor of Ohio, member of President Grant's cabinet, member of Congress, dean of the Cincinnati Law School and president of the University of Cincinnati. In the vestibule of the Oberlin Administration Building are two lunettes painted by Kenyon Cox in memory of his father and mother. "The memorial to General Cox represents 'The Active and Contemplative Life,'" President King once wrote, "and is a noble tribute to the rounded wholeness of the great man it honors."

To proceed: Doris C. Stevens '11, as chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, was a delegate to the recent International Conference of the American States (Pan-American Conference) at Montevideo, Uruguay. Dr. Jay B. Nash '11 has been directing the Indian Emergency Conservation work under President Roosevelt's Recovery Act. The work consists of building camps for some 25,000 Indians who work on their own reservations. Dr. Henry Roe Cloud,

who attended the School of Theology in 1910-11, is superintendent of the government-supervised Haskell Institute, Indian school, at Lawrence, Kansas. Alice Nutt '18 travels the United States as a member of the United States Department of Labor. Rollin A. Wilbur '92-'93 is in charge of administering the national investment banking code.

III

Now we shall turn to state affairs . . .

Last summer alumni watched with interest a "three-cornered Oberlin race" for the governorship of Ohio. Among the contenders were Martin L. Davey '04-'07, president of the Davey Tree Expert Company, and former Congressman, former mayor of Kent, and defeated Democratic gubernatorial candidate in 1928; Daniel E. Morgan '97, former state senator and former city manager of Cleveland; and Charles Sawyer '08, lieutenant governor in the White administration. Davey won. The significant thing, however, is that three Oberlin men were in the race for the state's chief executive office.

At least six alumni have become governors of states; many have held high state positions.

Let us take New York, for example. Lewis H. Pounds '82 was borough president of Brooklyn, a Commissioner of New York Port Authority, New York state treasurer, and a candidate for mayor of New York. Pliny W. Williamson '99, recently elected to the New York state senate, has won a five-year fight for a scientific tax-apportionment in Westchester County and has been active in governmental reform. A. A. Berle, Sr., '87 is one of the four members of a committee named by Mayor LaGuardia to make a survey of the New York schools. Seabury C. Mastick '91 is chairman of the State Commission on Revision of the Tax Laws, and has been a member of the New York state senate, chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation, and of the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation and Finance. Another graduate, Dr. Leonard W. Hatch '92, has recently retired from the New York state labor department in which he has been active for more than 37 years. Charles D. Baker '69 was a member of the New York state senate, former United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, secretary of the commission which codified the New York state laws of civil evidence, and was a special attorney for the United States government. The late George W. Morgan '97, '22, grandson of the Professor John Morgan of Oberlin's early days and Oberlin's Trustee, was for three years (1903-06) the capable State Superintendent of Elections for New York, and as one of the counsel to the Commission that revised New York state banking laws, was largely responsible for the revision that was finally adopted.

Two Oberlin men have held important state tax positions elsewhere. Dr. Harley L. Lutz '07, professor of public finance at Princeton, now on leave of absence, was appointed in 1934 director of research activities of the New Jersey Taxpayers Association. He has served as adviser to the Tax Committees of the Ohio Assembly and to a special Tax Investigating Committee of the state of Washington, and has been an editor of the *National Tax Bulletin*. Dr. Leonard B. Krueger, former professor of economics at Oberlin, is author of *The History of Commercial Banking in Wisconsin* and has been chief statistician of the State Tax Commission of Wisconsin.

Also in the field of taxes, Judge Ernest V. Van Fossan '09 is presiding judge of the trio appointed to pass on the \$3,075,103 Andrew W. Mellon tax evasion case, preferred by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue on the charge that the former Secretary of the Treasury had "defrauded the government of income, gift and inheritance taxes." Since 1917 Judge Van Fossan has held many important government positions. He has been a member and counsel of the War Department Claims Board, chief counsel of the War Credits Board, assistant counsel of the United States Shipping Board, and, since 1926, a member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals.

Others who have held important state positions include Harold L. Henderson '14, adviser to the Governor of Minnesota and director of the Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research; Harley G. Moorhead '99, for more than twenty years election commissioner for the state of Nebraska and at present chairman of the Code Observance Committee, Omaha; Kenneth W. Miller '30, director of the social service department of the West Virginia Emergency Relief Administration, who as such is responsible for the distribution of relief in 55 counties of the state; and Brigadier General Wilder S. Metcalf '78, who died on February 1, and who had served as a member of the Kansas state senate, head of the Kansas national guard, and one-time chief of the United States Pension Bureau in Kansas.

Thus we could go on—and on. In the second article of this series, which will appear in the July issue, we shall review briefly the participation of alumni in county and municipal politics, the participation of Oberlin faculty in government and public affairs, the functions of the several governmental research and advisory bureaus directed by graduates, and recent alumni, faculty, and student writings relative to our general subject.

Readers will confer a favor if they will forward the names of those who have held important international, national, or state offices and who have been inadvertently omitted from the above survey. Adequate mention will be made in the forthcoming issue of the *Alumni Magazine*.

L. L. S. Centennial

Attention of all alumnae of L.L.S. is called to the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Society, which is to be celebrated this June. Plans have been made for a suitable observance of the occasion, and every member is urged to return for the grand reunion.

Under the leadership of Iris Haverstack '08, national president, the Society will hold a special luncheon at 12:30 o'clock, Monday, June 17, at the Methodist church. This will be followed by appropriate brief speeches representing the decades. At 2:45 P. M. the Society will march in a body to Warner Hall, to present before the Annual Alumni Meeting a half-hour pageant, on the hundred years of L.L.S. The pageant, prepared by Miss Frances J. Hosford '91, Mrs. Emelie Royce Comings '77 and Miss Haverstack, will be enacted by the girls in the present Society.

A special effort is being made to have all former holders of the Adelia A. Field Johnston Fellowship present for the reunion; and it is expected that some additional recognition of Madame Johnston will be announced at this time.

The alumnae and present members of Aelioian, sister society, and mothers of present members of L.L.S., who may be in Oberlin for Commencement, are cordially invited to attend the luncheon. The cost of the luncheon is 50 cents, and Mrs. Carrie M. Lawrence '91, who is in charge of it, asks that all reservations be in not later than Saturday night, June 15. An opportunity to make reservations will be provided in the regular Commencement order blanks to be sent out by the Secretary's Office.

Further arrangements for the Centennial include the keeping of a special register for L.L.S. alumnae and former members, and a social period for informal visiting, Monday morning, June 17, between ten and twelve o'clock, in the L.L.S. and Aelioian rooms in Sturges Hall.

A brief history of L.L.S., prepared by Miss Hosford with the assistance of Mrs. Comings and Mrs. A. A. Wright, has been printed, and is now available at 25 cents a copy.

School Year Shortened

Beginning with 1935-36, a week will be clipped off the school year. The two semesters will then total 35 weeks instead of 36; and the 1936 Commencement will be held on June 9.

Freshmen, who will be required to attend Freshman Week preceding the school year, will be on the Campus approximately thirty-six weeks.

The shortening of the college year brings Oberlin into line with the majority of the other colleges and universities of its class. The measure has been advocated for some time.

Twenty Less Students

There are twenty less students on the Campus this year than last, according to figures compiled by the Secretary's Office. During 1933-34, some 1672 students attended Oberlin, as against 1652 in 1934-35.

The College of Arts and Sciences shows an increase of seven in enrollment as over last year. There are ten less students in the Conservatory of Music, however, and seventeen less in the Graduate School of Theology.

Announce Seventh Alumni Golf Tournament

The Seventh Annual Alumni Golf Tournament for Men will begin this year at the Oberlin Golf Course on Saturday, June 15, at 8:00 a. m.

Invitations to participate in this pleasant event of Commencement Week are being sent to all those who have taken part in former alumni tournaments, and to all who are known to have some interest in golf. Any alumnus or former student, however, is eligible to enter.

In the last seven years, the golf tournament has for many come to be one of the most enjoyable events of the Commencement period. The President's trophy will again be competed for, but in a new form, since John Landis '20 last year came into permanent possession of the first trophy by virtue of having won low medal score in two tournaments.

Joe Meriam ex'00 is again giving an individual cup to the alumnus of twenty-five years or more standing who in that group makes the low medal score. In addition to this, the individual's name is engraved on a large permanent trophy also presented by Joe Meriam. We shall miss Mr. Bellows from this group. He had taken part in every tournament since the inauguration of the event in 1928.

Other prizes, chiefly golf balls, will be awarded for the most pars, the most birdies, the lowest number of putts, and so forth. An eagle wins six balls and a hole-in-one wins a dozen balls.

Colonel Aaron Mercer '11 has for a number of years given a set of Vulcan matched woods to the low medal scorer of the tournament.

In addition to straight medal play for the special prizes, there will be a handicap tournament and a simultaneous blind par competition. Regardless of ability every one is invited to enjoy a friendly game with classmates and friends.

Foursomes can be arranged by classes or special groups. If more than ten compete from any reunion class, special prizes will be given for the low medal score in each reunion class.

--J. H. N.

Jim Barnes Dies

James D. Barnes, Jr., '30—or, as he was always called, Jim Barnes—died in Petersburg, Virginia, on March 31, of meningitis. He was not quite twenty-seven years old.

Jim was probably Oberlin's greatest athlete of recent times. For three years he was a "one-man" track team, setting, in 1928, three Ohio Conference records



which still stand. He played three years of brilliant basketball, and was a star end on the 1928 football team and a member of Sigma Delta Psi. In addition to his athletic career, he was prominent in the organization of boys' clubs in the town, in the Y. M. C. A. cabinet, and in the Muscial Union.

Immediately after his graduation Jim took a position as coach and teacher of physical education in Virginia State College for Negroes, Ettrick, Va. At the time of his death he was associate professor of physical education there, and head of the department of physical education, which he had created. Besides his A.B. degree from Oberlin, Barnes was the holder of an A.M. from the University of Michigan, awarded last summer.

Jim was one of the most popular boys of his student generation. In the words of Dr. Nichols of the Athletic Department, "Jim exemplified the finest qualities in sport. (He was) a real gentleman and a sportsman, admired and respected by all who knew him. . . . The promise of his undergraduate days was more than being realized in the

outstanding success of his work at Virginia State College. His death is . . . a great loss to the field of physical education among his people."

He is survived by his parents, James and Margaret Barnes; by his wife, Phyllis Godette k'32 and a five-months-old son; by two sisters, Margaret and Rebecca, and a brother Samuel, now a junior in Oberlin. A third sister, Louise, k'28, died in 1929.

Ranking System Revised

After five years' trial, the ranking system has undergone modification by faculty vote. The result of the faculty action is the return to a literal system of grading, but a literal system applied according to a controlled curve.

The most important of the changes made was the substitution of a letter table for the numerical conversion table used heretofore. Under the old system the students of a class were ranked in order by the instructor, according to their achievement, and the resulting rank was translated directly into a numerical equivalent. Under the new plan each average class of twenty-five or more will be allowed 12% of A's, 28% of B's, 45% of C's, and 15% of D's. This means that while students will be grouped by the teacher into A, B, C, and D classifications, no further discrimination will be made within the group, between the various A's, or B's, etc. As far as the student is concerned, this is expected to eliminate the sharp personal edge of competition for standing; while the control automatically provided by the curve should keep faculty marking to a reasonable standard, and eliminate the unfairness of "stiff" courses and "snap" courses.

As at present, all classes are to be considered as of at least 15 members and in all classes of 15 and above, some latitude may be obtained by the addition of three extra places, which in unusual cases will be employed to modify the rigors of the strict percentage curve.

In classes of less than twenty-five, the curve does not operate so exactly, and certain additional modifications will be allowed.

Coincident with the adoption of a revised system of ranking, the faculty adopted a second provision of great importance. Hereafter a student must attain an average of C in all of his work to be graduated; he must also secure an average of C in his major subjects. Departments have the privilege of setting up their own regulations on this point, provided such regulations do not alter the spirit of general college regulations.

Faculty vote on the question of a revised ranking system was interesting. The revision offered by the committee appointed for that purpose was adopted 73 to 5 as over the original ranking system; and the revised system won 52-36 over a return to the old unrestricted letter system. The new plan will go into effect September 1, 1935.

Virginia Van Fossan Appointed Alumni Secretary

On the authority of the Alumni Council, the Executive Committee has appointed Miss Virginia Van Fossan as Alumni Secretary, Home Office, for the period of a year. This appointment is in line with the policy of the Association to extend the activities of the Association beyond the present program, and along lines that have already been discussed in the columns of the *Alumni Magazine*. It is anticipated that when the income of the Association permits, a general secretary will be appointed who will devote himself largely to an organization of the Association's contacts with local chapters in a systematic way. For the present Miss Van Fossan will direct publicity for the Alumni Fund, organize an educational program, and aid in developing the work of the Alumni chapters, and beginning September 1 will take over the editorship of the *Alumni Magazine*. On a part-time basis she will spend the next two and a half months in Oberlin for the purpose of acquainting herself with the whole situation, and formulating policies that will be presented to the Alumni Council at its June meeting.

Miss Virginia Van Fossan is a graduate of Oberlin of the Class of 1927. For a period of six years she has been Alumnae Secretary of the Mather College of Cleveland, and, according to the statements of the President and other officials of the Mather Alumnae Association, Miss Van Fossan has been signally successful along the lines of the activities proposed for the position to which she is appointed in Oberlin. Due to the fact that she was born in Oberlin and lived there for a number of years, and that several members of her family have graduated or studied in Oberlin, she has wide contacts going beyond a single generation.

It is hoped that Miss Van Fossan's appointment will prove to be a successful step in the direction of making the Alumni Association more of a service organization both to the Alumni and the College than has been possible in the past because of our limited funds.

R. E. Mather

President of the Oberlin Alumni Association.

Born in Oberlin in 1907, Virginia Van Fossan's short life has been a busy one. She graduated from South High School, Youngstown, first in her class, and was the winner of a scholarship prize given by the College Club. In high school, she was associate editor of the school magazine, and president of Girl Reserves.

In Oberlin, Virginia was on the Freshman Tenth; belonged to the Y. W. C. A. Commission; was manager of hockey, and

captain of the all-star hockey team; a member of the W.A.A. Cabinet; manager, one year, of Yale-Princeton; served as publicity and finance manager for the famous W.A.A. pageant, "Our Lady's Juggler"; was a member of the O. C. Club and of Aelioian. She majored in English literature. Furthermore, Virginia's Oberlin activities were crowded into the space of three years, since she spent her sophomore year at Swarthmore.



Since her graduation in 1927, Miss Van Fossan has taught, served her apprenticeship in the advertising business, and for the past six years has been Alumnae Secretary of Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University and managing editor of *The Alumnae Folio*. She has taken an active part in Oberlin alumni affairs in Cleveland, serving at various times as secretary, vice president and program chairman of the Cleveland-Oberlin Women's Club. In 1934 she was elected a member-at-large to the Alumni Council.

Miss Van Fossan has likewise been active in the American Alumni Council, and is at present chairman of the nominating committee of the Council. She was a member of the panel discussion on alumni magazines at Chicago and Washington. She is one of three members of the Council who are not graduates of the schools they are serving as Alumni Secretary.

Virginia is the sister of Elaine Van Fossan Hurd '08, Judge Ernest Van Fossan '09, and Jean Van Fossan ex-'14. Her brothers Morris and Robert are graduates of Ohio State. Her father, William Harvey Van Fossan, graduated from Mt. Union in 1878.

She is a member of the Church of The Covenant in Cleveland.

Reunion Houses, 1935 Commencement

Year	House	Reunion Secretary
1934	Noah	Duira Baldinger
1933	Webster	John Brown, Jr.
1930	{ Talcott Men's Bldg. Churchill	Mary Margaret Rhodes
1925	May Cottage	Victor Ohenhaus
1920	Lord Cottage	John G. McGill
1915	Baldwin	George W. Woodruff
1910	Dascomb	Margaret Bradshaw
		McGee
1905	Pyle Inn	Robb O. Bartholomew
1900	Shurtleff	Dean Walter T. Dunmore
1895	Noble	Rev. Ernest C. Partridge
1890	Elmwood	Mary C. Miller
1885	{ Fairchild Faculty Club	Homer H. Johnson
1880	and before,	Nancy Squire—Rev. Darius L. Edwards, Secretary.

\$27,000 Budget For Shansi

A budget of \$27,000 gold, or approximately \$60,000 in Chinese money, has been voted by the Shansi Board of Trustees for the work of the Oberlin schools in Shansi next year.

Professor G. D. Hubbard reported to the Trustees on the agricultural work being carried forward at Shansi under the direction of Ray Moyer '21, and Dr. C. H. Hamilton of the Graduate School of Theology gave a summary of the work of the promotion committee.

1885 Announces Plans For "Fiftieth"

The headquarters of the Class of '85, celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this June, will be at Fairchild House, 87 Elm Street, and at the Faculty Club, Professor Currier's former home, 105 Elm Street. Rooms have been reserved at both houses but meals will be served to all in the dining room of the Faculty Club.

The Class has just issued its fiftieth annual class letter with one hundred per cent responding. Monday, June seventeenth, at half past six o'clock, the class reunion dinner will be served, at which time the class prophecy written by W. L. Tenney will be read, and the Ivy Ode prepared for the Class Day of '85 will be given again by the author, May Ellis Nichols. M. L. Freeman, the unsurpassed after-dinner speaker of the class, and John L. Severance, '85's representative on the Board of Trustees, will check up on class history, and the class stereopticon slides will be shown. A surprise party for the members of the class for Tuesday afternoon and evening, June eighteenth, will be announced.

Plans are being made for about thirty members, including the "in-laws," to return at this time.—H. H. J.

Books and People

By PROFESSOR R. A. JELLIFFE

"The Mind's Construction"

The mild and inoffensive Duncan, much perturbed by the unsuspected treachery of one of his trusted thanes, confesses to Malcolm his inability as to reading human nature. There is no art, he complains, by which to read the mind's construction in the face. Duncan, to be sure, may have been exceptionally artless; but many a one who plumes himself on possessing much more divination than he, must often find himself puzzled by the contradiction of appearance and underlying truth. Some faces may be an open book. Some hearts may be worn on the sleeve. But as a rule most of us find ourselves in Duncan's plight when it comes to determining what is truth and what is seeming as regards character.

I have been prompted to these familiar reflections partly because the wheel of time has brought me once again to a new consideration of *Macbeth*, (and every re-reading of a Shakespeare play occasions some philosophic meditation), and partly because I am perennially moved to regard the students ranged before me in the class-room less and less as impersonal names in the College Directory, and more and more as highly individualized entities. By this time in the college year I have come to know them somewhat, many of them. And I can usually tell whether what I am saying in class is falling on unresponsive ears, or whether some particular references I may happen to make, or some allusion, is coming home or not to a receptive consciousness. By virtue of an increasing sensitivity, as the year advances, I become more acutely aware of any blurring or bungling on my own part in presenting my intended idea. And I like to believe that the class as a whole, for their part, have come to understand my intent well enough so that they catch my drift even when I am least happy in affording them the proper clue. In a word, we have gradually become better acquainted.

Anyone who has ever exposed himself to the analytical attentiveness of college undergraduates—or, for that matter, to that of more youthful students—must have been made quiveringly aware of the varying degrees and manifestations of responsiveness accorded his utterances. Some of those seated before him are forever plunged, it would seem, in irremediable gloom. His brightest endeavors avail not to bring to their melancholy features the least illumination of enlightenment. He struggles desperately to kindle some spark, elicit some answering gleam. Not so. The fire is out, what remains is ashes. Others there are who, on the contrary, pay him the dubious compliment of attributing an intentionally humorous twist to the most innocent remarks, and laugh appreciatively at his mildest facetiousness. That is something, to be sure; but it tempts the unwary into

believing that, after all, he may be something of a wit. In consequence, he may be deluded into further playing into the hands of his listeners, thereafter, to their more genuine amusement. Of still another order are those who take in quietly, but recognizably, his intended emphases and his more serious purport, who catch a fleeting allusiveness and follow a shifting mood. They do not cast their bread upon the waters of his vanity in the hope that it will be returned unto them in the form of registrar's cake. Nor do they preserve a stony and impenetrable stolidity lest he accuse them in his mind of pandering to his self-esteem. They gladden his heart. On them he counts for the recognition of his most conscientious efforts. For their sake he gives the best that is in him.

From this seeming digression (which is not quite so impertinent as at first it might appear), let me come back to what I started to say, to the curious and recurrent phenomenon, that is, of the discrepancy between the mind's construction and the face. For the better do I come to know something about the individual students who meet in Peters Hall, the better am I able to understand, of course, what may lie behind the cryptic face, or the face too easily made glad, or the face that glows and dreams and glows again as the spirit moves. I understand in some part, for example, that the face unilluminated, so discouraging to the professional concern of an instructor, may be in sober truth the mask fashioned to conceal the distress of some recent bereavement. I understand that the facile and responsive laughter that sometimes tempts a thoughtful teacher into temporary cynicism, may be the genuine expressiveness of a bright and happy disposition. I understand—or think I do—that the student who ministers to your good opinion of yourself by appearing to keep pace with you each step of the way in your most carefully prepared discourse, may simply be recalling to that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude, the pleasures of the evening before. Or he may actually be following your every word and inflection, just as you hoped and thought he was.

And that is just the point. How can you be sure? However, it is not so very important, after all, that a member of the faculty should know these particular things. They do not greatly matter. They may arouse some interesting and salutary reflection, perhaps; but all such speculation is idle at best, meet delectation for a minute's dream. Much more important, it seems to me, is the reflection that if, through partial acquaintance with some of the members of your classes, you are sufficiently instructed so that you realize appearances may be deceptive, fuller acquaintance with all the members of your classes would necessarily make you more

understanding, more charitable, and a far better teacher.

Our system of class-room instruction makes very little allowance for the multiple and complex concerns that condition every individual member of the class. Day after day, in thunder, lightning, or in rain—no matter what the weather—we must meet at the prescribed hour. The state of health, the state of mind, all the pressing exigencies of life for each and every pupil in the room—all must be levelled for the time being to a regimented docility. Some one is there who has received in the morning mail a letter that throbbingly repeats itself, word for word, in his tormented mind. Some one else may be bitterly taking herself to task for some wounding but unintended slight occasioned the day before. And it may well be that another member of the class is woefully distraught as to what serious answer she ought to make to a most serious question recently proposed to her. And all this while, throughout the hour, the instructor may be struggling to free himself from the nagging insistence of the possible operation his child may have to undergo, the chance that his deferred advancement may be brought about by the publication of the text he is trying to complete—a host of hopes and fears and uncertainties. Yet somehow the teaching process goes on.

It must, and of course it should. All I am here suggesting is that we have not to do with a roomful of merely academic individuals, drained of all but scholastic cares and brought under the tutelage of a pedagogic robot. If that were all, we might well resign ourselves to the educational process outlined by Mr. Aldous Huxley in his terrific satire, *Brave New World*. We have to do, instead, with multiples of the beauty of the world, the paragon of animals, noble in reason, infinite in faculty, in form and moving express and admirable.

To Hamlet, plunged as he was in melancholy, neither man nor woman could any longer delight him. They had become to him nothing more than the quintessence of dust. But to a consideration less morose, they must ever remain both a fascinating mystery and a delight. Oberlin is far from Elsinore, and an obscure college professor is no Hamlet; but we who live and work and greatly care in this place for the welfare and profit of every individual member of our classes do constantly marvel at the range and diversity of their personal problems and at the reasonably steady application they manage, none the less, to bring to bear on their tasks. Very few of them, I venture to suppose, are altogether exempt from some private anxiety of one sort or another.

It may be that if we on the professorial side of the desk were to remain ignorant of these disturbing anxieties or were to ignore them, we might still succeed in imparting much useful information. It may be this is our primary job. These other matters, strictly speaking, are none of our business. Yet if we cannot but be aware,

without offensive prying, of some of the confusion of mind and heart that does beset our students, may we not manage, without unwarranted intrusion, so to address our instruction to their understanding that we may succeed in edifying their minds and also, to some extent, in sustaining and strengthening their characters? Something like this procedure, I believe, must forever be the earnest hope of the Oberlin faculty who from day to day look upon a congregation of receptive and co-operative undergraduates whose faces, schooled to a class-room decorum, look back at the instructor's own studiously unrevealing countenance.

Basemen Bow To Toledo, 7-4

With the first scheduled baseball game of the season, against Michigan, cancelled by impossible weather, the Yeomen met their initial test of 1935 against Toledo at Toledo on April 20.

Going into the ninth inning on the minus end of a 7-0 count, the Oberlin nine rallied to garner four points on a home-run pounded out by Dick Baetz. Baetz, who pitched for Oberlin during the game, was fortunate enough to slug the ball with the bases loaded—Landis, Reiter, Cook.

Previous to the last inning, Lippincott, veteran Toledo hurler, had pitched excellent ball, allowing only one other hit during the whole game. The Toledo batsmen had touched Baetz for eight hits, which, with nine bases on balls and several errors by the Oberlin infield, gave Toledo their seven runs.

The eleven Toledo men left stranded on bases, however, shows that the Oberlin defense was fairly strong in the pinches. Baetz's pitching improved during the game, while in the ninth Toledo's began to weaken badly.

All in all, the game was a fairly promising one, showing hope of further good pitching by Baetz, a smoother infield, and better hitting as the season progresses.

\$1,000 To Help Save Oberlin Elms

A gift of \$1,000 from Charles Lathrop Pack h'26 has recently been received by Oberlin College. The money is designated for the care of the Campus elms, to help protect them against the deadly Dutch elm disease. The trees, though free of infection, have suffered severely in the drought of the past few summers, and are therefore especially susceptible. A special faculty committee, headed by Professor-emeritus Frederick O. Grover, will administer the gift, and part of the work will begin immediately.

Dr. Pack, president of the American Tree Association, is a prominent advocate of tree protection and reforestation.

Oldest Former Student Dies

Catharine Fry Boardman of Sulphur Springs, Ohio, Oberlin's oldest living former student, died at her home on April 16. Mrs. Boardman had celebrated her 103rd birthday January 7.

Catharine Fry attended the Oberlin Preparatory Department for one year, 1857-1858. On her graduation she taught



school for several years in a Democratic community in southern Ohio, where the majority of the people were strongly opposed to the Civil War and to President Lincoln, and where she had to exercise great caution lest her Republican and abolitionist views become too widely known. The year after the war ended, she married Harry Boardman, who had fought under the Union colors. Mr. Boardman died in 1913.

On her hundredth birthday three years ago, the College sent Mrs. Boardman one hundred roses, and she responded with a letter of appreciation and reminiscence. During her year at Oberlin she sang in First Church choir, and vividly remembered the preaching of Finney, and Professors Morgan, Peck, and Fairchild. "I recall," she wrote, "the white dresses with blue silk sashes and the kid gloves which the senior girls in the college used to wear. We students in the preparatory school were only allowed cotton sashes and gloves, but I assure you we felt every bit as dressed up as the older girls."

Last October, Mrs. Boardman, who had been blind for several years, fell and broke her hip. In January, however, she was able to send a message in response to the College's greetings on her birthday. Mrs. Boardman is survived by a daughter.

With the death of Mrs. Boardman, Oberlin's oldest living graduate, and so far as the College knows, oldest living former student as well, becomes Mrs. Angeline Steward Orton '67 of Missouri, who will be 98 years old next October.

Mark Centenary of Education for Negroes Here

A century of higher education for Negroes in America was reviewed by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, at Oberlin on April 11. The occasion marked the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Negroes to Oberlin.

Praising Oberlin for its active part in the promotion of education for the colored race, and for its many graduates who have gone into the field of teaching in the South, Dr. Johnson discussed recent trends elsewhere in the country. These include a 300 per cent increase in enrollment of Negro students in Southern high schools during the past ten years; increasing financial support of Negro institutes by the States; the growing tendency for industrial, agricultural and technical schools to include higher education in their curricula; and increasing cooperation educationally between the Negro race and the white.

Dr. Johnson warned his hearers, however, that the task is far from complete. He urged privately controlled institutions to supplement the state-supported colleges for the race, and federal aid for Negro education in the Southern States, which are relatively poor.

"Whereas," wrote the Oberlin Trustees in 1835, "fears are entertained that they (the people of color) will be left unprovided for as to the means of education; therefore, resolved that the education of the people of color should be encouraged and sustained in this institution."

A simple bronze tablet commemorating the centennial of the admission of Negroes to Oberlin will be unveiled in Carnegie Library later this spring. It is the gift of the Negro alumni and friends of the College.

Admissions Forecast

Three hundred and nine applications from women, for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences, have been received by the Office of Admissions for 1935-36, Director of Admissions William H. Seaman recently announced. Of these, 220 have been accepted, and it is expected that 175 will enter next fall. A long waiting list is daily gathering recruits.

Two hundred and eighty-one men have applied for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences, and 224 have been accepted. It is hoped that the Class of 1939 may enroll 200 men, although present indications point rather to an enrollment of between 175 and 180 freshman men.

The Conservatory enrollment is this spring more encouraging than it has been in several years. Of a total of 105 applicants to date, 77 have already been accepted, as against 75 applications and 48 acceptances a year ago this time, and only 38 acceptances two years ago.

Alumna's Book Wins Times Comment

"The most important thing you can do just now," said Lincoln Steffens to Anna Louise Strong (Oberlin '05), 'is to write your autobiography. . . . You start where I left off. You never had my old illusion that putting honest men in office would save the world. . . . Your Seattle was our most progressive city; it stood in 1920 where America stands today. You began with municipal ownership of public utilities, and workers' organizations and cooperatives, and a sort of vague drift to socialism. You saw these smash and went to Moscow. What did you find there? I don't know the story you have to tell; I haven't lived it. But I know that it is the next story that must be told in America.'

"In *I Change Worlds: The Remaking of an American*—(Holt, \$3), Anna Louise Strong has told what she found in Moscow. She has also told much more, beginning at the beginning when she was a child, the daughter of American pioneer stock. The story of her girlhood is particularly revealing; from it one could deduce without much effort what was to come. Although she would repudiate it violently, Anna Louise Strong was led, step by step, to the Russian revolution and to working for the Moscow *Daily News* for reasons of 'soul.' Her father, who reminds Miss Strong of Tolstoy, was one of the first ministers of his generation to embrace Darwinism, which he managed, after the fashion of John Fiske, to synthesize with religious ideas of immutable progress. Her mother, one of 'that first generation of women anywhere in the world to receive a college education,' had gone to Oberlin. Together father and mother taught the young Anna that she must be efficient (the Protestant parable of the talents), that she must love humanity, and that if she were good, every one would like her. And all her life has been spent in an effort to promote efficiency, to love humanity and to do good.

* * *

"*I Change Worlds* bears the endorsement of a strangely variegated list of people—Walter Duranty, Wilson Follett, Ella Winter, Frank A. Vanderlip and Louis Bromfield. Mr. Bromfield is the one who has hit the nail on the head. Miss Strong, he says, has written 'a history of that questing, idealistic spirit of New England which gave rise to the Brook Farm experiment, to abolition, to prohibition, told through one family and at length through one woman led by it into the greatest of all political and economic experiments on the opposite side of the world.' . . . Urged by this spirit, Miss Strong, a veritable Valiant-for-Truth, has hurled a lance at most of the injustices of the past twenty-five years. A child of pre-war America, who didn't exactly

begin where Steffens left off, she organized child welfare exhibits in many American cities, she fought power trusts, she tried to be a Socialist (but she was repelled by the grimness of the class struggle analysis), she was a moving spirit in the gallant but futile movement to hold Woodrow Wilson to his implied election promise and thus keep us out of the European war, and she found herself on the side of the Seattle 'general strike' of 1919 that sent shivers down the spines of Americans who were fearful of the Bolsheviks. In all this one applauds a courageous and admirable spirit. The spirit that accepts Communism is also admirable. It is the way in which Miss Strong accepts this Communism that is repellent to me, an 'intellectual' who doesn't want to be bound to the chariot of any 'inner circle,' capitalist, Fascist or Communist. . . .

* * *

"Miss Strong wanted to 'adore' great and good people when she was a girl. She palpably adores Stalin, the man whose gift for analysis has, on the basis of her evidence, kept Russia from succumbing in the years since Lenin died. This adoration makes her a good Communist; it also makes her a bad intellectual (and all systems need good intellectuals if their respective 'lines' are to be corrected from time to time). She accepts the liquidation of the kulaks because of the 'larger truth' of the need for collectivized agriculture in the face of the Japanese and German war threats. But she doesn't probe to the weakness of the Russian political system that resulted in the necessity for the liquidation of the kulaks. The Bolshevik temporizing slogan of *enrichissez vous* had originally created the kulaks as a class; continuity of statecraft would have realized the Moscow origin of this new enemy, and would have sought gentler, more humane, ways of correcting the situation. No wonder the peasants slaughtered their livestock! They had been promised one thing; they suddenly learned that promises can be revoked overnight. And learning this, they had no trust for the future. In a similar circumstance neither you nor I nor the lamp-post would have any trust.

"In the case of Trotsky, Miss Strong's 'adoration' of Stalin leads her to an inept analysis. If she were a Russian, her analysis would be true in terms of her wants. But in saying that Stalin was right in his concentration on 'socialism in one country,' Miss Strong functions as a revolutionary parochialist. What does 'socialism in one country' mean to the Communist prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp? The truth would seem to be that Stalin was right in Russian terms, but that Trotsky was right in terms of Western Europe and the Orient.

It is the irony of the 'law of uneven and combined development' that the internal necessities of the first Socialist country should serve as a dragweight on the Socialist movement in other countries. But because Miss Strong is tied to the chariot of Moscow, she cannot say as much.

* * *

"Miss Strong has evidently accepted without criticism the notion of the cruder Marxists that the government under democratic capitalism is an 'agent of the capitalist class.' An agent should know the mind of its master. But Miss Strong fears that Roosevelt 'doesn't know his own mind.' She actually complains about it. But the point is that Roosevelt cannot make clear decisions precisely because he is not an 'agent' of any class. To quote Harold Laski, government is a function of that group or groups which are enabled to bring the most pressure to bear on the State. It is because the pressure of various groups is continually changing in a democracy that Roosevelt cannot offer Miss Strong a 'line,' 'a five-year-plan,' a blueprint, for America. Miss Strong should not complain of the shifts, the contradictions and the back-trackings of the New Deal; she should say, 'Of course.' Borodin, her Moscow mentor, would say 'Of course.' But Miss Strong is an emotionalist; she hasn't really listened to Borodin.

"However, if her book lacks something as thought, it is everything in the way of a human document that Louis Bromfield says it is. And that is praise enough."—John Chamberlain in the *New York Times* for April 18.

Yeomen Take First Track Meet

On Saturday, April 20, Oberlin competed in her first outdoor meet of the season, and won her first track victory of the year, 71 2-3 to 59 1-3, from Akron University.

The sensation of the meet, from the Yeomen's standpoint, was the 23:39-16 jump of Sam Barnes '36, which exceeded by almost a foot Oberlin's former record of 22:5 and 3-5, and fell but 9-16 of an inch short of the Conference record set last year.

The Yeomen met stiff competition from the "three-man" Akron team, Appleby, Davis and Jacques accounting for 51 1-3 points among themselves. Appleby captured firsts in both hurdle events, tied for first in the pole vault, and for second in both the high and the broad jump. Davis beat out Oberlin's fast dash man, Copeland, in the century, and Bows in the 220. Jacques drew firsts in the javelin and shot-put, and second in the discus.

Oberlin, as usual, shone in the distance events, taking the mile, the two-mile and the 440. The Oberlin outfit shows relatively good balance, in the track events, at least, and promises better things to come.

Faculty Members at Conventions

Dr. Raymond W. Bradshaw attended, on April 5, the eleventh annual meeting of the Ohio Student Health Association. He is secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Dr. Gertrude Moulton attended the meetings of the Midwest Society of Directors of Physical Education for College Women, held April 1-3 at the University of Wisconsin. April 3 to 6 she attended the Midwest District Convention of the Physical Education Association, at Milwaukee.

Professor James Husst Hall of the Conservatory faculty completed this spring a series of lecture-recitals on various composers, given before the Music Study Club of Mansfield.

Librarian Julian C. Fowler was present at the meetings of the Ohio Library Association at Maumee on April 30. Miss Helen Hefling of the Library staff was on the program, and several other staff members also attended.

Professor Clarence Ward of the Art Department delivered during April a lecture in the Cleveland Art Museum. His topic was "Amiens, Cathedral and Bible."

Also a Cleveland lecturer was Professor Karl F. Geiser, who spoke March 26 in Haydn Hall on "Intellectual Revolution in Present-Day Germany."

Dr. Ben W. Lewis of the Economics Department, a member of the NRA Advisory Board, addressed the City Club forum in Cleveland on April 20 on "Public Utility Regulation in Ohio."

Professor Karl W. Gehrkens of the School Music Department attended the fifth biennial meeting of the North Central Music Educators Conference in Indianapolis, March 17-22. Arthur Williams, George Waln and Olaf Christiansen of the Oberlin faculty also attended, and had part in several of the programs. A number of recent alumni of the Conservatory were present.

During the Easter holidays Professor William Treat L'pton was in Washington for the Chamber Music Festival held before invited guests in the Library of Congress under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. A feature of the Festival was the first American appearance of the Kolisch String Quartet of Vienna. Director Frank H. Shaw, on leave during the second semester, was also among the guests.

Dean Donald M. Love attended the meetings of the National Association of Collegiate Registrars in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Three members of the faculty of the Graduate School of Theology—Professor F. W. Buckler, Professor Clarence H. Hamilton and Mr. H. G. May—were present for the annual meetings of the National Oriental Society, held this year in Ann Arbor. Dr. Buckler, president of

the Western Section of the society, presented a paper.

Professor Louis E. Lord went to St. Louis, Missouri, for the recent sessions of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South.

Miss Gladys F. Moore of the Theory Department in the Conservatory was Oberlin's official delegate to the biennial convention of Pi Kappa Lambda in Chicago on April 20.

Oberlin representatives to the National Physical Education convention in Pittsburgh the latter end of April included Dr. W. R. Morrison, Dr. J. H. Nichols, Coach Guy C. Throner and Coach Lysle K. Butler, and Dr. Gertrude E. Moulton of the Women's Department.

Dr. Percy Burnet, instructor in Oberlin from 1887 to 1888, and husband of Molly Standish Burnet '83-'89, formerly of the administrative staff, died in Kansas City, Missouri, on April 5, at the age of seventy-three. He had been head of the foreign language department at Manual Training High School in Kansas City for eleven years, retiring in 1918. He is survived by his wife and by a sister.

Dr. Danton Resigns

At the end of the present school year Oberlin is to lose Professor G. H. Danton, it was recently announced. Head of the Oberlin German Department since 1927, Dr. Danton is resigning to take over the direction of the modern language division at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Here he will have charge of the work in German, French and Spanish. He enters upon his new duties in September.

A Columbia man, Professor Danton came to Oberlin from the faculty of Tsing Hua College in Peiping, China. He had previously taught in Western Reserve University and in the University of Wisconsin.

In the eight years they have spent in Oberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Danton have made for themselves a distinct place in the Oberlin family circle. Both of their children (Perriam '28, Eleanor '32) are graduates of the College.



Head of German Department Resigns

Alumni Fund

Up another notch — \$368.50 — the Alumni Fund has climbed during April. Of this amount, \$200.00 was the gift of the Northern New Jersey Alumni, the money to be used for scholarship purposes. The Fund now totals \$3,597.00.

NON-GRADUATES AND FORMER STUDENTS

Northern New Jersey Alumni, Margaret Wright North '18.

CLASS OF 1884

Maud M. Boise.

CLASS OF 1887

Howard Hyde Russell.

CLASS OF 1888

Mary Ingraham Heyward, Viola M. Lawson.

CLASS OF 1889

May L. Harlow.

CLASS OF 1893

Mabel Penfield Wilson.

CLASS OF 1896

Andrew Auten.

CLASS OF 1904

Alberta Kennedy Huffman.

CLASS OF 1905

Marguerite Bowen Keller.

CLASS OF 1907

Mary F. Stone.

CLASS OF 1908

Mary Purcell Lester.

CLASS OF 1909

Clement W. Hunt.

CLASS OF 1910

Marguerite Wenk Curtis, Theodore H. Harvey, Ruth Nethercut Rogers, Mark O. Ward.

CLASS OF 1911

Helen Wright Avery, Samuel R. Kinney, Elizabeth S. Magee, Jay B. Nash.

CLASS OF 1912

Charlotte Caton Cobb.

CLASS OF 1913

Laura Helsell Liddell.

CLASS OF 1914

Mary A. Bartholomew.

CLASS OF 1915

Harry E. Barnard, Stella O. Kline.

CLASS OF 1917

Florence Boise Bell, Pauline Alford Hager.

CLASS OF 1918

Mary L. McClure.

CLASS OF 1919

Marguerite Trunkay Kelly.

CLASS OF 1920

Julia C. Bryant.

CLASS OF 1921

Ezra T. Haveline.

CLASS OF 1923

Paul E. Landis.

CLASS OF 1924

Joseph P. Stocker.

CLASS OF 1925

Dorothy J. Cook, Margaret Yocom.

CLASS OF 1930

Rollo R. May.

CLASS OF 1932

Dorothea M. Beisser, Hugh W. Ransom.

CLASS OF 1933

Anne G. Ellsworth, J. Herbert Laird, Kenneth M. Storandt, Lois R. Symons.

Election To Phi Beta Kappa

Twenty-three seniors and five juniors were named to Phi Beta Kappa on April 17. Five more seniors were named as having been elected last year. The list follows.

Elected in the junior year (1934): Richard Alfred Briggs, Mary Elizabeth Dye, Alfred Puhon, Zoe Emily Schnabel, Aura Madeline Willemsen.

Elected in the senior year (1935): Eleanor Brown Bates, Martha Debora Binns, Lucila Boscana, Elizabeth Robson Bowen, Russell Streeter Brown, Dorothy Stuart Clapp, Robert Hugh Cole, Herman Epstein, Warren Campbell Hastings, Walter Wolfgang Heller, Joy Marjorie Henderson, William Frederick Hinz, Michael Lindsay Hoffman, William Charles Horn, Allan Henry Hull, Robert Howe Kernohan, Jean Elizabeth Livingston, Ellsworth Harry Morse, Jr., Ruth Elizabeth Mulhauser, Willard Dickson Pye, John Charles Reid, Lee Strickler Riley, Jean Elizabeth Rinehart.

From the present junior class: Jane Wheeler Adriance, Wells Fenton Chamberlin, Sarah Margaret Foltz, Norman Ernest Goulder, and Albert Ralph Koch.

Gilbert John Raynor

Gilbert J. Raynor '97, for seventeen years principal of the Alexander Hamilton High School, Brooklyn, New York, died at his home in Brooklyn on April 1. He was sixty-five years old.

Gilbert John Raynor was born in East Moriches, L. I., and educated at the Albany State Normal School, Oberlin, and New York University. Before his appointment to the Alexander Hamilton School he was for a time a special lecturer at Cornell.

Dr. Raynor was a man of many civic interests. He was an active member of the Anti-Saloon League, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the Central Brooklyn Mid-day Club and the Richmond Hill Lodge of Masons. He was prominent in New York City educational circles, a severe critic of the current American school system, and an advocate of adaption of educational methods to the needs of the individual student. He was also in favor of segregating, by scientific methods, the "book-minded" from the "manual" students at the end of their sixth-grade work. On hearing of Dr. Raynor's death, Dr. H. G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, said, "During his long service he made a great contribution to the cause of secondary education." The Society for the Prevention of Crime paid tribute to "his wise judgment, his high ideals and his devotion to the public good."

Dr. Raynor is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ada C. Raynor, and three daughters.

Mrs. Lawrence to Retire

Mrs. George A. Lawrence (Carrie Memmott '91), dean of Oberlin matrons, whose name has for twenty-seven years been synonymous with Talcott, will retire



from active service on September 1. Mrs. Eva M. Gulde is at the same time withdrawing from the active management of Gulde House, which will next year be rented and operated by the College.

The Women's Board has announced a new policy with regard to Talcott next year. Desirous of trying the experiment of a separation between the business management and the social activities in the larger dormitories, they have appointed Mrs. Helen Duff, now head of Lord Cottage, as House Manager of Talcott for 1935-36. The house-mother and hostess for social activities has not yet been named.

Controversially Speaking

Well, in better lighting for the Library, the *Review* (leading Campus publication) appears to have found a real Cause. Three of the last four issues have carried conspicuous front-page stories on the subject; yea, Science has been invoked, and the candle-footage, wattage, amperage—not to mention plain age—of the existing arrangements studiously measured and meticulously set down. While we are far from decrying the authority of science, we should have thought that all the committee investigating the subject need do, would be to settle down at the Library for 150 pages of required outside reading on some dark day.

* * *

Due to the chastening effects of the Easter holidays, or the sobering approach of the end of the term, controversy has been scarce on the Campus this month. The projected Student Strike transformed itself most sensibly into a joint student-faculty Protest Against War (see else-

where in this issue). "Drawing" for next year's rooms is indeed upon us, and implies plenty of friction, but generally of a kind not suitable for publication: "Oh, Ellie, why *did* you have to go and draw forty-five when I got six? Now we'll *never* get into May"—etc., etc.

* * *

Of course, there are the headlined "battles of music"—one of which raged between the two Campus orchestras earlier this year, while another is at the moment prophesied between the two orchestras booked for the Sophomore Hop. We wonder: (1) whether musical frays will be the future "sublimation" of the War Instinct in the College Student, and (2) whether music no longer soothes the savage breast.

* * *

Now that library lighting is launched, and the ranking system revised, about the only thing left to light over is the approaching class elections.

700 Protest Against War

The international Student Strike, set for April 12, was at Oberlin transformed into a mass meeting of protest against war and preparations for war. By unanimous vote of the Oberlin faculty, eleven o'clock classes were suspended for the day, and a joint faculty-student meeting, attended by nearly 700, was held in Finney Chapel.

President Wilkins, speaking for the faculty, warned that "this strike will do no good unless followed by years of continuous effort to promote peace." He urges that students use every possible means to make their disapproval of war and of war-like measures, known to those in authority.

Following the President's brief speech, talks were made by several students and by Dr. James A. Richards of First Church. At the end of the meeting the students adopted resolutions commending the work of Senator Nye, and denouncing the proposed war maneuvers in the Pacific in May, the Supreme Court's decision upholding required military training in land-grant colleges, the Fairbanks bill now before the Ohio Assembly curbing the rights of free speech, and the policies of the Hearst and McFadden presses.

Cleveland Women Meet

Virginia Van Fossan '27 discussed "Literature About the Southwest" before the Oberlin West Side book review group in Cleveland on April 9. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Cleveland R. Cross (Ruth Savage '05).

The East Side section, meeting at the same time at the home of Mrs. Chester Wood (Rena Holmes '05), heard Mrs. Elgin Sherk (Henrietta Smith '09) talk on "A Few Pages from Persian Poetry."

Delivers Haskell Lectures

Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, this year delivered the annual series of six Haskell Lectures, April 9-16. His general subject was "Nationalism and Universalism in Judaism During the Persian Period (540-333 B.C.)."

President Morgenstern is one of the most prominent living scholars in the field of the Old Testament. His reputation is international, both in the field of scholarship and in the activities of progressive Judaism.

His lectures on the Haskell Foundation represented some of Dr. Morgenstern's latest work, and threw new light on the significance of the Book of Isaiah. The titles of the individual lectures were: The National Religion of Israel and Judah; The Jewish Communities in Palestine and Babylonia; The Period of Universalism, 540-485 B.C.; The Beginning of Reaction, 485-458 B.C.; The Period of Extreme Particularism, 458-400 B.C.; The Priestly Code, 400-333 B.C.

Two New Appointments

Two new appointments to the Oberlin College faculty were made by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees at the meeting on April 27. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Professor Karl F. Geiser as head of the Department of Political Science was filled by the advancement of Dr. Oscar Jaszi to the headship of the Department and the appointment of Dr. John D. Lewis, of the University of Wisconsin, to a new assistant professorship of political science. The vacancy in the Department of Physics, due to the absence of Professor Taylor on leave for next year, was filled by the appointment of Dr. W. Paul Gilbert, of Cornell University, to an instructorship for the year.

Dr. Lewis is an alumnus of Oberlin, having graduated in 1928, with membership in Phi Beta Kappa and honors, *magna cum laude*, in political science. His graduate study was done mainly at the University of Wisconsin, where he received the A.M. degree in 1929 and the Ph.D. degree in 1934. He studied at the University of Berlin in 1932-33, on a German Exchange Fellowship. He has been an instructor in the University of Wisconsin for several years. His publications include a joint article with Dr. Charles A. Beard in the *American Political Science Review* for 1932, on "Representative Government in Evolution"; papers at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association in 1931 and 1934; and book notices and reviews in the *American Political Science Review*. His wife holds her Ph.D. degree in history from Wisconsin.

Dr. Gilbert is also an Oberlin alumnus, in the Class of 1929. He was elected to

membership in Phi Beta Kappa, and received honors in physics, *magna cum laude* at graduation. His graduate work was done at Cornell University, from which he received his Ph.D. degree in February, 1935. He has been teaching in Cornell, as either assistant or instructor in physics, since he first went there in 1929. His wife is Margaret Shea, of the Oberlin Class of 1930, who has her Ph.D. degree from Cornell in zoology.

Leaves for '35-'36; Love To Be Acting Dean

Fifteen faculty leaves of absence have been granted for all or part of the school year 1935-36.

Those absent for the year will be Frederick B. Artz of the History Department, Dean C. N. Cole, Dr. R. W. Bradshaw, Miss Bertha Hart of the Conservatory Faculty, Newell L. Sims of the Sociology Department, Lloyd W. Taylor of the Physics Department, Ben W. Lewis of the Economics Department, and Charles W. Jones of the Department of English.

Expecting to be absent during the first semester are Robert E. McEwen of the Zoology Department, Andrew Nilsson of the Economics Department, and Dr. Gertrude E. Moulton of Physical Education.

Leaves for the second semester include Robert E. Brown of the Graduate School of Theology, Mrs. Ellen B. Hatch, Director of Recreation, Jesse F. Mack of the English Department and Paul S. Peirce of the Economics Department.

Donald M. Love '16, Registrar and Assistant Dean, will be Acting Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences next year in Dean Cole's absence. Miss Edith Stanley will be Acting Registrar.

'85's Last Letter

Eighty-five's fiftieth consecutive Annual Class Letter, this time 100 per cent strong, was issued in April—the truly "noble achievement" of Harriet Clark Andrews and Mary Swift Anderegg. Forty-two living members and "in-laws" were heard from.

It was the suggestion of Mr. Homer Johnson that the 50th Annual Letter also be the last, of a unique and illustrious series. The Golden Anniversary of '85 is being planned for June.

Bands Give Concerts

The Oberlin Marching Band played a concert at South Amherst on Wednesday, March 13. The Concert Band performed three numbers at the annual Northern Ohio Intercollegiate Band Festival held at Western Reserve University on Saturday, April 13, winning high praise. Both bands are under the direction of Arthur L. Williams of the Conservatory Faculty.

Wins Curtis Scholarship; Other Awards

Richard Barron '35 is the winner of a full tuition scholarship at the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, for the coming year. His instrument is the bassoon.

Elizabeth Hunter '35, who is majoring in French, has been named graduate assistant at Breteuil-sur-Noye, Oise, France. Elizabeth Snow '34 is the present holder of this scholarship.

Jean Rinehart '35, also a French major, will receive an exchange fellowship from the Université de Grenoble, in Southern France. Robert Clements '35 now holds a similar fellowship from the Université de Bordeaux.

Walter W. Heller '35 has been named to the Ohio Tuition Scholarship in the department of economics of New York University for the coming year, it was announced. The amount of the scholarship is \$300.

Alfred Puhon '35 has been awarded the \$1000 Taft Memorial Teaching Fellowship in German at the University of Cincinnati for 1935-37. Margaret Wright '35 is the winner of another fellowship in German, at the University of Wisconsin.

Further scholarship and fellowship holders, both alumni and undergraduate, will be announced at the annual Honors Day Program on May 7.

"Honors to Small Colleges"

Of particular interest to Oberlin alumni should be the following communication to the *New York Times*, written this winter by Mr. Bergen Davis of Columbia University. It is headed "Honors to Small Colleges."

"According to the abstracts of the report of the Carnegie Corporation contained in *The Times*, unfavorable comments are made concerning the function and efficiency of the small college in our educational scheme.

"If the report represents the well-considered results of an investigation, I would like to call President Keppel's attention to one item he may have overlooked.

"The following is the list of Americans who have won the Nobel Prize in physics and chemistry and the college from which each was graduated: A. A. Michelson, physics, United States Naval Academy, T. W. Richards, chemistry, Haverford College; R. A. Millikan, physics, Oberlin College; A. H. Compton, physics, Wooster College; Irving Langmuir, physics, Columbia School of Mines; H. C. Urey, chemistry, University of Montana.

"On the basis of this list, but for our small colleges we should have had but one winner of the Nobel Prize in physics and chemistry (Langmuir) in thirty years."

Letters to the Editor

April 16, 1935.

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine, Editor
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio

Dear Sir:

A former classmate has sent me the letter of John M. Hall, clipped from *The Alumni Magazine* for April. Although I am under the handicap of not having read the editorial in Hearst's *Washington Herald*, nor the comments on it in the March *Alumni Magazine*, and of being totally unacquainted with Mr. Hall, I am concerned with his letter and feel that it must have a reply.

I find myself in disagreement with almost every view which Mr. Hall expresses, and, while I would defend his right to express any views he wishes, I think it should be pointed out that his (or Hearst's) views are far more dangerous to the Oberlin ideals of education and culture than the "propaganda" which he deplores.

I am surprised that after four generations of association with Oberlin and its cultural traditions Mr. Hall should waste his time reading Hearst's editorials or news. If he is actually sympathetic with the historic role of Oberlin he certainly should be able to discern in Hearst's policies and career the very slavery of thought and belief from which Oberlin has existed to free us. If Mr. Hall is a follower of Hearst, he can by no stretch of the imagination claim to be a believer in the traditions and ideals of Oberlin College.

Mr. Hall reveals a serious misconception of the activities of the American Institute of The Moscow State University. I attended that school this past summer and was one of a committee elected by and from among the students to handle educational problems and affairs of the school. We ran the school in the true democratic manner of other Russian schools, i.e., by students and faculty together and, in this case, we American students had much more to say about it than the Russian faculty. There were two hundred Americans at the school, about half undergraduates and half made up of school and college teachers and professional people. We did not spend our hard-earned money to go to Moscow to listen to Communist propaganda but we did spend it to go to the U. S. S. R. to study education, science and culture such as we can not study in America, even at Oberlin, largely due to the influence of men such as Hearst. If we are to take Mr. Hall's statements about the functions of the University seriously, he should respect our intelligence by revealing his "every source indicative of authenticity." Mr. Hall says "it is perfectly silly to suppose that American teachers attending that University will gain anything but a lop-sided picture of the Russian experiment." Disregarding the slur at our intelligence, Mr. Hall uses two words to which I object: "lop-sided" and "experi-

ment." I doubt if there were any serious, intelligent students who got a lop-sided impression and even if some students did, it could not have counteracted the viciously lop-sided impression which Hearst gives in his papers and which he seems to have succeeded in giving Mr. Hall. As for the Russian "experiment," Mr. Hall can easily find out for himself in capitalist papers and journals that the Soviet Union seems to be definitely out of the experimental stage and is achieving brilliant economic and political success as a world power as well as economic and social freedom and rapidly rising standards of living. Psychologically and sociologically it is also well beyond the experimental stage, and no one interested in psychology and sociology can afford to neglect an impartial study of the Soviet system.

Mr. Hall is right that Hearst has plenty of defenders in his present campaign against Communism, and I think it is pretty clear by this time just why Hearst is so exercised about what he calls Communism in our colleges. Hearst and the fascist tendencies in present American capitalism are responsible for the growing unrest among the workers, thinkers and students. We are merely becoming a trifle vocal in asking for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" and the other conditions necessary to decent human life that a group of "radicals" believed in and fought for in 1776. We see these necessary conditions at hand, we see Hearst *et al* indulging in more than their share, and we ask that something be done about it. Hearst takes unfair advantage of us by calling our modest requests "communist agitation." Plainly, Hearst does not believe in these humane principles and privileges except for himself and his class and he is using all the unfair means at his disposal, including force, to see that they apply only to him and his class and not to the great mass of the American people.

Oberlin College has stood for racial, religious, sexual and economic freedom and equality and the pursuit of the best in education and culture for its students and friends. Hearst stands clearly opposed to these principles. May I politely ask where Mr. Hall stands?

Sincerely yours,

Florien Heiser '26.

Daughter of the Richard Longs Dies

Mary Long, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Long '06 (Edith Summerbell '07) of Ridgewood, New Jersey, was injured fatally in an automobile accident on April 17. She was on her way home from Bennington College, Vermont, where she was a freshman, for the Easter holidays.

Mary's elder sister, Elizabeth, received her degree from Oberlin in 1934. Mary had graduated in 1933 from the Ridgewood High School, where she was a brilliant and unusually popular student. At the time of her death she was eighteen years old.

Chicago Gives \$225 To Scholarship Aid

The year 1934-35 has been the most successful in the history of the Chicago Women's Club. Not only has the membership reached one hundred and twenty but our finances were never so prosperous. Perhaps the effort put into the raising of funds is an indication of the loyalty of our members. Besides dues, we had more contributions than ever before, two rummage sales and a benefit bridge.

The annual meeting was held Saturday, April sixth, in the attractive Community House at Winnetka, with Mrs. Arthur J. Boynton '08 hostess. As this was the last day of the spring vacation, we had as guests ten Oberlin girls, each of whom brought a news item from the Campus. This proved to be a particularly happy part of the program and might well become a permanent feature. Dr. Gertrude Moulton '03 was also present and added further items during the tea that followed.

For more than a year the club has anxiously awaited some report of her travels from Frances Robinson '32. After receiving a prize of \$500 from the Manchurian Railway she spent the time from November, 1933, to April, 1934, in a trip around the world. She was successful in taking pictures from moving trains and other disadvantageous positions and brought back a collection of unique and beautiful scenes from Hawaii, the Pacific and the Orient. These she showed us, accompanying them by sparkling comments.

Preceding the program, Mrs. Rich presided at a brief business meeting at which the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Evelina Belden Paulson '09; first vice president, Mrs. Helen Waller Metcalf '12; second vice president, M. Alice Ward '15; treasurer, Minnie Stowell Wallace '11; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Meriam Grant '32; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Laura Shurtleff Price '93; delegates to the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, Mrs. Flora Bierce Dee '93, Mrs. Mary Plumb Millikan '93; delegate to the Children's Scholarship League, Mrs. Lulu Brooks Kersey '01-'03; alternate, Mrs. Eunice Whipple Clark '16.

The motion was passed with pride that the treasurer complete our \$225.00 to Oberlin College and send \$125.00 to the Children's Scholarship League should that sum be available after our rummage sale held April twelfth.—L. S. P.

In Plane Crash

Mrs. Mary Ann Chamberlin Denkman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William B. Chamberlin '96 of Cleveland Heights, and her husband, Carl Denkman, owner of a Tucson (Arizona) ranch, were identified April 24 as the victims of the crash of their plane near El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. Denkman was a graduate of Vassar College in 1932. She was married the following year.

'75 -- Sixty Years of Achievement

Commencement, 1935, marks the sixtieth anniversary of the Class of 1875. At the time of graduation, there were 35 men and eighteen women in the Class; today, five men and four women are left, ranging in age from 79 to 86 years.

What has been the record of '75 through the years?

Of the men, four were physicians, five teachers, seven business men, nine lawyers, five clergymen, five executives; of the women, twelve married. The average age of the men at graduation was 24; of the women, 23. The average age of marriage for the men was 31; of the women, 28. The average age of the nine members of the Class now living is 83 years and 5 months.

Of the forty-seven marriages in the Class, six lasted beyond the fiftieth year, and several others almost as long.

The Class has furnished six Trustees to Oberlin—Allen, Chamberlain, Hart, Rogers, Ryder, Starr—who served an aggregate of 100 years. Five won Phi Beta Kappa; eight of the men and one woman (Althea Sherman) were in *Who's Who*; four gave their lives to foreign missions in Bulgaria, China, Japan and Siam. Two of the grandchildren are now in the mission field. President Wilkins is an honorary member.

Twelve of the Class of 1875 were parsonage-born, two were sons of physicians, more than a dozen came from the farm, four were born in foreign lands. Eighteen sons and daughters of 1875 graduated from Oberlin, and two years ago Oberlin enrolled three grandchildren.

Chamberlain taught in Oberlin nearly twenty years, Peck 35 years; Blake was Oberlin's first physical director; various other members taught in the Academy an aggregate of some twenty years while they themselves were college students.

It is hoped that this sixtieth Commencement of Seventy-five may add to the \$15,000 in the scholarships of Allen, Chamberlain, Peck and Starr, or establish a scholarship in memory of John R. Rogers. The Class is proud of the Allen Memorial Hospital and the Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Art Building, representing a gift to Oberlin from the Allen family of some \$500,000. At various times various members of '75 have contributed \$40,000 to the Living Endowment Union.

Have the members of '75 picked one occupation and stuck to it? They have not! Nearly all began their life work (especially the ladies) as teachers, school superintendents, principals, etc. This was true of James Marks, in 1882 admitted to the bar, becoming a judge, still later returning to his first love; and as civil engineer he has served Los Angeles for thirty-one years. Throat trouble led Harlan Roberts from the Silverton church he founded among miners, into the law. McClelland left the Colorado Springs church

he founded to become a college president; Tibbals went from the Provo, Utah, church to become a mining promoter; Burnell left the Congregational church he established in Stielacoom, Washington, in 1883 to enter social work; and Ryder left the strong Medina, Ohio, church for the A.M.A. Ryder, Burnell, Hatch, Scarborough, Anna Jones and others "ministered" under the A.M.A. for an aggregate of some 150 years. Burnell, Mills, notably Hart, and others have given to social work a total of 100 years. H. H. Hart served as director of the Russell Sage Foundation, was a recipient of the Roosevelt Medal, and of a \$500 gift in gold on his 75th birthday. He was called by governors for social surveys, addressed legislatures on state benevolences, moved the House of Representatives to better laws for federal prisons, and remained, to the end of his fifty years before the public, "socially wise."

Equal prominence came to Rogers, inventor of the linotype, for 39 years Trustee of Oberlin, chairman of the A.M.A. board of trustees, and on the Berea board, the college which his father helped found. Ryder's publicity began as early as 1876-7 ("He shall stand before kings"), piloting the original Jubilee Singers before princes, potentates and a pleased public until they had collected sufficient funds to build the Fisk Administration Building. His mileage through life would have taken him thrice around the globe, counseling with fellow-trustees in half-a-dozen institutions, giving his name to a hospital in Porto Rico, first giving the A.M.A. its slogan of "after money or men again," and winning for himself the appellation of "circuit-rider Ryder"—the best "getter" among the great secretaries of our great societies, and withal very simple, gracious and friendly.

Another such was Starr, a persuasive pleader, holding the longest trustee-ship on Oberlin's Board, securing federal recognition of Chicago's river rights. A notable man was Scarborough, rising from slave-born to the presidency of Wilberforce, author of a beginner's text-book in Greek, among the first of the Seventy-fivers to win the LL.D., during the World War appointed by the governor of Ohio and by President Wilson to important semi-military duties. Other classmates—Althea Sherman, the "bird-woman"; Stanley Wood, poet, dramatist, journalist; Vennum, president of the Nebraska State Bank; Goodsell, a pioneer church-builder in a dozen places uninviting to the cloth; Burnell, whose work has been with homeless children—Burnell, like Hart, more often in jail than all the rest of the '75-ers, and enjoying it, too.

To the Class and to the Oberlin family, this inadequate tribute is affectionately dedicated by the newly-elected president of Seventy-five.

—Arthur T. Burnell.

Columbus Women Hold Luncheon

The Oberlin Women's Club of Columbus, Ohio, met for luncheon on April 4 at the home of Mrs. Fred R. Hoover (Frederika Baldwin a'93-'97.) Thirteen members and two guests were present. After luncheon Mrs. John B. McClelland spoke most entertainingly of her life in Japan. We plan to have one more meeting this year, at which time we will hold our annual election.

—C. C. C.

"Benefit" Concert Brings \$200

The Oberlin College Women's Glee Club sang in Upper Montclair, N. J., April 6, before a capacity audience of alumni and friends gathered from all sections of Northern New Jersey. The program was well-balanced, the selections were good, and the young singers responded beautifully under Mr. Wirkler's able direction. Too much praise cannot be given to the three instrumental soloists who contributed so artistically to the evening's entertainment. The enthusiastic audience also appreciated the excellent musicianship of the accompanist, and would have enjoyed hearing her as a soloist. An eight-piece orchestra furnished music for the social dancing which followed the concert. Those who did not dance found numerous college friends among the audience and took this occasion to exchange greetings.

The concert was managed by the following local alumni: Clara Partridge Burret '02, Charles E. Dull '03, Frank C. Van Cleef '04, Harold L. Rogers '07, Helen Hall Rogers '07, Arthur L. Peal '07, Emina S. Fendrich '09, June Durbin Peal '12, Lelah Harris Nesbitt c'16, Natalie Norton Blachly '20, Jean C. Young '33 and Christine M. Johnston '34. The net proceeds of the concert, which amounted to \$200.00, were turned over to the Alumni Scholarship Fund as a good-will contribution from the alumni and friends of Oberlin in Northern New Jersey.

The following alumni served as patronesses: Mrs. Harry J. Sargent, Mrs. Frank C. Van Cleef, Mrs. Lewis M. Davis, Mrs. Richard H. Long, Mrs. Charles E. Dull, Mrs. H. L. Rogers, Mrs. Dudley C. Moore, Mrs. Sayward F. Rowell, Mrs. W. Spencer Bowen, Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, Miss Mary Hulsizer, Miss Shirley Smith, Miss Christine Johnston, Miss Elizabeth Wade, Mrs. Claude A. Burret, Mrs. C. A. Capron, Mrs. Louis B. Blachly, Mrs. William Fendrich, Mrs. George J. Fredericks, Mrs. George A. Nesbitt, Mrs. Arthur L. Peal, Miss Ruth R. Peal, Mrs. C. E. Peterson, Miss Jean Young, Mrs. E. P. Sayre, Mrs. George S. Wing.

—A. L. P.

Honor Dr. Mosher

The alumni of Washington, D. C., eighty strong, gathered on the evening of April 3 for a dinner meeting. The guest of honor was Dr. William E. Mosher '99, president of the Oberlin Alumni Association and this year head of the Government's Federal Power Commission. The Oberlin gathering was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Alumni Council, which occurred in Washington the same week.

There were three principal speakers. First came Virginia Van Fossan '27, in Washington for the sessions of the Alumni Council, who explained the purpose of the Council and supplied the necessary link between it and the Oberlin group. She was followed by Raymond Gram Swing '00-'06, now an editor of *The Nation*, who spoke on the responsibility of alumni for maintaining academic freedom in the colleges. Dr. Mosher was, of course, the main speaker, and discussed the relationship of alumni to their college.

Several of the distinguished guests were called upon informally for a few remarks, including Dr. E. Dana Durand '93, Trustee, Mrs. Delos O. Kinsman (Anna Barnard '87), president of the Washington-Oberlin women's group, and Dr. James Brown Scott, honorary alumnus and famous authority on international law, who slipped out during the chairman's introduction.

Throughout the program the group joined in the singing of Oberlin songs under the leadership of Philip Gott '15, with Mrs. Gott (Ethel Hastings) at the piano. After the close of the regular program, the group stayed on for a half-hour or so for informal chats and the renewal of old acquaintances.

Much of the success of the affair was due to the time and effort devoted by the members of the sponsoring committee, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Whiting '27, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Kilgore '23 (Helen Ford '25), Arthur Tufts '34 and Mr. and Mrs. Carroll K. Shaw '28 (Conna Bell '28). Among the hosts and hostesses were Mrs. Elwood V. Street (Augusta Jewitt '11), Mr. and Mrs. Kinsman, Miss Anna Klingenhagen, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell '84, and Professor and Mrs. Arthur Hummel (Ruth Bookwalter '12). Lowell Kilgore presided.

—P. P.

Syracuse Hears the Glee Club

The alumni of Syracuse especially enjoyed the concert given there by the Women's Glee Club during the Easter holidays, under the joint sponsorship of the Y. W. C. A. and the Syracuse-Oberlin group. The concert was followed by a little reception.

The regular annual meeting of the Syracuse chapter will be held later this spring.—C. C.

Pittsburgh Hears Dr. Holmes

The winter banquet of the Oberlin College Alumni Association of Pittsburgh was held this year on March 15 at the Roosevelt Hotel. During the dinner, Mr. Ernest Chamberlain '04, a member of the Glee Club during his student days, and a visitor from New York, led the group singing of Oberlin songs. Among the other musicians of the evening was, first, James McKelvie, a senior at Wilkesburg High School and winner of one of next year's musical scholarships to Oberlin, who sang two solos; his accompanist was Mrs. Helen Shultz Cabaugh '27. Harriet Engle, a junior at Wilkesburg, also sang two solos—the compositions of two Pittsburgh Oberlinites, John Julius Baird '26-'27 and Madeline Emich '30. John Holland '20 of Pittsburgh played two piano solos.

J. C. Dalzell '10, president of the Pittsburgh Association, served as toastmaster, and introduced the guest speaker of the evening, Dr. Harry N. Holmes of Oberlin's Chemistry Department. Dr. Holmes gave a stimulating address on the present educational policies of Oberlin, and left us with an encouraging impression of the vigorous forward strides being made by the Oberlin faculty both in education and the field of research. We are indebted to Mr. Dalzell for having obtained for us a very inspiring speaker.

Sixty-one persons were present, including not only members of the Association but also parents of Pittsburgh students now at Oberlin, whom we were pleased to have accept our invitation to be present. It was the consensus of opinion of all who were present that the banquet and the program were alike a decided success.

—C. S. S.

Tea For Winter Park Group

On the seventh of April Mrs. Friedrich J. Lehmann and Mrs. Anna Meldrum gave a tea to all the Oberlin people living in the vicinity of Winter Park, Florida. Eighteen people bearing the Oberlin stamp were assembled, and "a good time was had by all." Auto routes appeared to be the most interesting of all the topics discussed, and many of the faithful expect to come trailing North by the last of the month.

Those present included: Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann, Mrs. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Fauver, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pye, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Grover, Miss Anne Grover, Miss Julia Severance, Mrs. H. F. Hill, Mrs. Edwin Clark and her daughter, Miss Permelia Allen, Professor Moore and Marian, and Miss Eva Oakes.

Detroit Meets the Dean

The Detroit-Oberlin group held their annual party in the spacious parish house of the North Woodward Congregational Church on April 12th. Despite the miserable weather, 100 of our "family" were on hand to enjoy the appetizing and well-served supper, which preceded our official introduction to Miss Mildred McAfee, guest of honor.

We had heard a little about Oberlin's newest Dean before this, and when one of our younger alumnae, who had met her last fall, described her as "young, attractive, intelligent, witty, and altogether charming," we were happy in the knowledge that the College was going to let us "honor" her for our annual get-together. We know now she was greatly *under-rated*. Our advice to the "home authorities," if they wish to keep their Dean of Women on the job at Oberlin, is to keep our sister groups from knowing her. If they don't, we predict her bookings will out-number Burton Holmes'.

Dancing and bridge completed a successful and enjoyable evening, a tribute to the careful planning and effort of Louise H. Busey and her loyal social committee.—R. W. S.

Northern California Alumni Meet

The annual banquet of the Northern California chapter of Oberlin College alumni was given at International House, Berkeley, on Friday evening, March 29th. Dr. R. G. Van Nuys '07, president, acted as toastmaster. After-dinner speeches, in the manner of the yearly Gridiron Dinner at Washington, were given by Mr. James Dunn '16 as Father Coughlin, Mr. Arthur B. Griffith '18 as Huey Long, and Mr. Albert Ludwig '16 as a Supreme Court justice. Mrs. Catherine Warner Cleghorne of Richmond, accompanied at the piano by Miss Irene Webber ex'21, sang two solos.

Alumni present ranged from a graduate of the Class of 1875, represented by Reverend Dennis Goodsell, to a member of the Class of 1934, John Mohr. Mr. Goodsell, when called upon by the toastmaster, gave reminiscences of the Oberlin of over sixty years ago, to which Mrs. Minnie Hodson Letcher ex'79 of San Francisco added stories of her early days there. Professor and Mrs. C. A. Kofoed '90 (Mrs. Carrie Winter '90) were also called upon for impromptu speeches. Among the guests were Mrs. Davidson Ormsby (for twenty years matron in Oberlin dormitories), and Mrs. C. S. S. Dutton '00, daughter of Professor Wright of Oberlin College.

At the close of the program, an election of officers was held. Miss Leonora Davidson ex'14 was named to succeed Dr. R. G. Van Nuys as president, and Mr. Ellis Sprunger '16 to follow Miss Irene Webber as secretary.—I. W.

News of Alumni

'57-'63—Mrs. Theodore V. Bunce (Julia J. Pierce) died at her home, 18147 Clifton Road, Lakewood, Ohio, on March 20. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Walter C. Saunders (Mabel E. Bunce '91-'96).

'62—Henry Cowles Smith died in Naperville, Ill., on April 23 after a very brief illness. He was ninety-six years old last month.

'68-'69—Asher M. Coe died March 19 at his home, 4532 Lorain Road, North Olmsted, Ohio. Mr. Coe, who had been a florist all his life, died after a week's illness.

'69-'70—The annual meeting of the Brecksville Early Settlers' Association held April 13 paid tribute to Mr. W. R. Coates, county historian. Dr. Dan F. Bradley '82, pastor of the Pilgrim Church of Cleveland, gave an address entitled "Were the Former Days Better Than These?"

'74-'75—Mrs. Clarence E. Oviatt (Julia Viall) died March 12 at her home in Medina after a week's illness. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Bessie Randall (Bessie Oviatt '96-'98), Mrs. Hazel Tubbs, Miss Marian Oviatt; and a son, John Oviatt.

'79—Mrs. Eva Wallace Hills died March 23 in Hot Springs, Arkansas. In ill health for some time, Mrs. Hills went to the southern resort February 1 for treatment. Progress was made but an attack of influenza developed and complications set in. Mrs. Hills was born in Lorain, Ohio, in 1860, and taught there for several years after she was graduated from Oberlin. She was later a member of the Lorain school board (1912-1922) and was one of the founders of the Lorain Congregational Church. Mrs. Hills was also active in Lorain club and social life. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Gladys Hills Pratt.

'82-'86—Walter F. Skeele, dean emeritus of the School of Music of the University of Southern California, died at his home in Los Angeles on April 18. He had been ill with heart-disease for two weeks. He was seventy years old.

Mr. Skeele served as dean of the University of California's School of Music from 1895 until three years ago, and had been organist at the Ninth Church of Christ Scientist since 1925. Prior to that he was organist at the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles. He was a former president of the Musicians' Club of Los Angeles, and one-time dean of the American Guild of Organists.

Mr. Skeele is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Skeele, a son, and a daughter.

'88—S. Ella Dauman died in Chicago on November 4, 1934. Practically her entire life after graduation was spent in Chicago, where she held positions as stenographer, bookkeeper and private secretary. Beginning in 1914 Miss Dauman's work was with the Chicago Law and Order League. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. W. B. Stauffer, and a brother, Samuel B. Dauman.

'89—Rev. H. P. Metcalf has been called to the pastorates at the Congregational Churches in Warwick and Wendell, Mass. He was formerly pastor at Madison, Ohio.

'90—Professor Charles A. Kofoed of the University of Chicago, has been granted an award by the American Philosophical Society for a morphological and physiological investigation of the neuromotor system of the ciliate protozoa in all of the major types of ciliates, with a view to defining the structure and function of such system.

'90—Rev. David R. James died October 26, 1933, in Tipton, Staffordshire, England. Mr. James was pastor of the Fredericksburg, Ohio, church in 1892, but later returned to England and became a clergyman of the Anglican church. He was the curate of St. Peter's Church, Warrington, Cheshire; All Saints' Church, Wellington, Shropshire; Church of the Good Shepherd, Delph, Brierly Hills, Staffordshire; and from 1913 until the time of his death Mr. James was the vicar of St. Matthew's Church in Tipton. Mr. James is survived by two children.

'91—Dr. Robert A. Millikan was one of the speakers at the recognition service in honor of James W. Fiffeld, Jr., '21 as minister of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles on April 2. Dr. Millikan gave the welcome into the educational life of California. Dr. Millikan also spoke in April, at Rutgers University, on "The Significance of Modern Physics."

'91—Mrs. George B. Siddall (Nettie May Danielson), who spent the winter in Chandler, Ariz., went to Santa Barbara, Calif., for the month of April.

'93—Rev. Howard M. Jones is serving the Baraboo Congregational Church, Baraboo, Wis., as interim pastor. His wife, Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, retired last year from the position of state leader of home economics extension at the University of Wisconsin after fifteen years of service.

'93-'94—Julia Winifred Johnston died in the Geneva Community Hospital, Geneva, Ill., on January 18 after a long illness.

'94—Miss Clara May, who has been spending the winter in Rockledge, Fla., sailed from Baltimore on April 18 on the *Newport News*. She is traveling with Mrs. Esther Ward Brown '99, and they will spend the summer in England and Scotland. They were surprised and delighted to find that Emma Gillis '94 had also been booked for the *Newport News*.

'95—Sherman D. Callender, Judge of the Recorders (Municipal) Court of Detroit for the last five years, was elected for a term of six years to the Circuit Court of the 3rd Judicial District of Michigan, Detroit, Wayne County, at the Michigan judicial election April 1st.

'96-'98—Sarah E. Cotter died at her home in Cleveland Sunday, March 10, after a long illness. She had been for fifteen years secretary to Louis A. Moses, president of the Land Title Guarantee and Trust Co., and formerly a librarian and welfare worker in Cleveland.

'97—Daniel Morgan, former city manager of Cleveland, took the part of Benjamin Franklin in the production of "The Making of the Constitution" which the Cleveland Bar Association presented in Public Music Hall March 29 and 30.

'97—Robert A. Ricksecker, for many years an instructor at Nazareth Hall Military Academy, died January 15 at Glenside, Calif. He is survived by an aunt and three brothers.

'97-'99—Ray Rowland, who had been an instructor in music for many years, died suddenly at Nova, Ohio, April 18. Mr. Rowland had formerly been instructor of the junior and senior high school orchestra and the school band at Wellington, Ohio.

'99—Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Fiebach have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Mr. Charles W. Bliss of Cleveland Heights.

'99—Annie E. Pinneo of Athens, Greece, was a special guest at the occasion of the first gathering of the Portland, Maine, Congregational Club on October 15.

'99—Dr. William N. DeBerry, executive director of the Dunbar Community League, Inc., Springfield, Mass., a Negro social service organization, has just been named a member of the Board of Public Welfare by the mayor. Dr. DeBerry is a Congregational minister, having resigned his pastorate at the St. John's Church in Springfield in 1931 to become director of the Dunbar Community League. Dr. DeBerry is at present a trustee of Fisk University, and in addition to his work as executive of the Dunbar League, he is identified officially with various local social and welfare organizations.

'99—Mrs. Mary Williams Hemingway of the North China Mission has been granted a furlough beginning in the summer of 1935.

'01-'02—Dr. James Mullenbach, brother of Jane Mullenbach, died in Chicago, April 3 following the development of heart trouble while he was serving on several labor boards at Washington, D. C.

'03—Harvey K. Heebner has been pastor of the Schwenkfelder Church in Philadelphia for twenty-eight years. He is also editor of the monthly, "The Schwenkfeldian" magazine published by the denomination's general conference. He and his illustrious sister, Flora K. Heebner '03, have given their lives in service to others and both have achieved marked distinction in their fields, one in the Quaker City and the other in the Taiku, China, field.

'03—Mary E. Ryder teaches in one of the New York City High Schools. She is now enjoying a sabbatical year in Europe and Africa, spending much time in Cairo.

'03—Henry M. McDowell has resigned as pastor of the Colfax, Washington, Congregational Church.

'04—Margaret Huntington, daughter of Henry C. Huntington, was one of the seven junior women at Swarthmore College who have been admitted to the local chapter of Mortar Board, national honorary organization.

'05—Dr. Thomas Nixon Carter, professor of economics at Harvard University, spoke on the subject "What Is This Thing Called Capitalism?" at the South Pasadena-SanMarino forum March 7.

'07—Mr. Hal H. Griswold, husband of Gertrude Carter Griswold, addressed the sixteenth annual meeting of the Catholic Charities Corporation at the Cleveland Public Music Hall March 24. In his talk he emphasized the need for trained social workers in the great social problems bound up in relief, economic distress and individual maladjustments. Mr. Griswold is president of the Cleveland Welfare Federation.

'07—Mrs. Josephine Lawson Harley died at her home in Washington, D. C., on December 4. She was a teacher for many years, having taught at Cheyney, Pa., West Chester, Pa., Bluefield, W. Va., Dover, Delaware, Lawrenceville, Va., and Washington, D. C.

'09—Dr. Joel B. Hayden, headmaster at Western Reserve Academy at Hudson, Ohio, is to be the speaker at a banquet the opening night of the conference of the 21st Rotary District, convening at Akron May 9 and 10.

'09—Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Thomas Patterson (Edith Piercy) on July 10, 1933.

'10—George Wainwright Hatanaka is the vice president of Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.

'12—Susan E. Armstrong, a missionary in China, is studying at Emerson College this semester before returning to Foochow in August. She taught at Mount Hermon School, Massachusetts, the first semester of this school year.

'13—Rev. Hugh W. Hubbard of Pao-tungfu was the choice of the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union to carry on in the rural reconstruction work there during the absence of Rev. George W. Shepherd on furlough.

'14—Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Mathews (Florence Pease) have moved to 3342 Oak Park Avenue, Berwyn, Ill.

'14—Ruth D. Blackwell is very busy at her studio at 4740 North Long Avenue, Chicago, filling orders for architectural sculpture.

'15—Mrs. Martin Dodge (Alma Brown) and children, Diana and Peter, recently returned to their home in New York, after visiting the former's mother, Mrs. George H. Brown (Alma Davis c'85-'87) of Lakewood.

'16—Dr. Lawrence E. McAllister is head of the Physics Department at the Martha Berry School for Girls, Mount Berry, Ga.

'16—Rev. James A. McDill has been called to the pastorate of First Church, Marietta, Ohio, and began his work there April 1. He was formerly associate minister at First Church, Columbus.

'17—Mabel Woodruff has recently started a sanitarium for those convalescing from an illness and no longer needing hospital care. Her location is 1906 East 75th Street in Cleveland.

ex'18—"Dark the Water," Mary Stephens Hartley's poem printed in the April issue of the *Magazine*, has been set to music by a young Chicago composer, John K. Jones. It has been included in the repertoire of the Chicago Symphonic Choir.

'18—Darwin A. Hindman, former associate professor of physical education at Ohio State University, was appointed professor of physical education and training at the University of Missouri in Columbia. Professor Hindman will have charge of intramural athletic activities and will take over the bulk of the duties performed by the director of athletics.

k'18—Mrs. Stanley L. North (Margaret Wright) sends this note from Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.: "I am well, and active in the church again. My husband was elected State Moderator of the Congregational and Christian Churches of the State of New York, and president of the board of directors of the New York City Association of Congregational and Christian Churches. This is the first time both jobs have ever been held by one man. Our daughter, 14, is a junior in high school and was awarded her letter for excellence in athletics, scholarship, citizenship and leadership. She expects to go to Oberlin in 1936. Stanley and I are being given a trip to California this summer. I enjoyed Zella Stickell Dutton's (k'18) phone call from Washington last month."

'19—Mrs. Philip J. Kelly (Marguerite Trunkay) writes that Mr. Kelly made a change in business in September, and they are now living at 2985 Carlton Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio. Mr. Kelly is now associated with Meldrum & Fewsmith Advertising Agency in Cleveland.

ex'20—D. H. Reed is taking a leave of absence from his principalship of the Naselle, Wash., consolidated grade schools, to study in the University of Washington college of education in Seattle for the spring and summer quarters.

'20—Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Harter (Lillian Unholz), 106 Beard Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., announce the birth of a son, Russell Gordon, on January 10th.

'20, '23—Dean B. Meck, brother of Dr. Floyd S. Meck '20 and Dr. Stanley S. Meck '23, died of a heart attack April 1 at his home in Shaker Heights. Mr. Meck was an attorney for the General Electric Company in Cleveland and secretary-treasurer of the John Marshall School of Law.

'21—George Emanuel Von der Muhel was born January 8, 1935 to Elizabeth Arnold Von der Muhel and Emanuel Von der Muhel, junior instructor in the Romance department of the Johns Hopkins University.

c'22—Dorothy Radde Emery recently had her setting of Dryden's "Ode to St. Cecilia" presented before the Cleveland Fortnightly Music Club and also the Ohio State Convention of the Federation of Music Clubs. The number was the prize-winning chorus in the 1934 contest of the League of American Pen-Women. It was performed by the Cleveland's Artists' Ensemble under the direction of Dr. Carl A. Radde, with Ben Burr '16 as accompanist.

'22—Henry E. Bent, assistant professor of chemistry at Harvard University, was awarded a financial grant by the University for use in research work in the next year to study the absorption spectra of organic free radicals at low temperatures.

'23—The Rev. Frank L. Moore, father of Austin Moore, died suddenly at his home in Chicago March 28. For the last eight years Dr. Moore had been secretary of Home Missions for the Congregational Church of America in the territory west of the Mississippi.

'24—Ray Gibbons was ordained at the First Church, Northampton, Mass., on February 21.

'24—Alice Hussey Rose, little daughter and only child of Mrs. Waldo Rose (Helen Nungester) of Lima, Ohio, died March 31 following an operation for appendicitis. Alice would have been three years old in May.

'24—Mr. and Mrs. William Kelly of Whitethorn Road, Cleveland Heights, announce the engagement of their daughter, May Elizabeth, to Mr. Julius B. Laramore of Atlanta.

'24-'25—Laurel DuFour has a position with the Hearst Radio Co., 959 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

'26—Frank T. de Vyver received his Ph.D. degree from Princeton University in January.

'27—Clayton Ellsworth's article, "Ohio's Legislative Attack upon Abolition Schools," appeared in the December, 1934, issue of *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

'27—Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Lies, Cleveland, have a six months' old daughter, Judith Eleanor. The Lies family are anticipating a trip around the world in 1966.

'27, '28—Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Lemmerman (Gertrude Budd Lemmerman) announce the birth of a son, Harold Budd, on April 6, 1935.

'28—Norman Park has been working hard to increase the interest of the people of Lorain, Ohio, in good music. He sang in the opera "The Bohemian Girl" April 23 and 24 at the performances given by the Musical Arts Society, of which he is president this year. Norman has had very successful May Festivals for the last two years.

'28—Harold C. Jones writes from Mt. Berry, Georgia: "We have a mighty fine little school down here in Georgia. Our 32,000-acre campus is just beginning (March 25) to show that Spring is here. Lawns are sprinkled with spring beauties, bluets and mint, and the dogwood and red-bud are budding. The schools comprise college, high school and grammar school departments with a total enrollment of about 700 boys and 450 girls—all native whites from rural districts. There are about 120 'workers'—faculty and administration.

"'Dating' is possible usually only on Sunday p. m. No smoking is permitted. The gates to the grounds are locked at night and on Sundays. Most of the students earn their way through school by working summers as well as during the school year. All students wear gingham or overalls and work two days a week for the school. Miss Martha Berry, a talented Georgia woman, whose birthplace is in this locality, has given her life to the schools for the past 34 years, and has directed their growth from the first log cabin to the present time, which finds many fine buildings, beautifully landscaped grounds and extensive agricultural lands and forests to aid in maintenance and endowment."

'28—Mr. and Mrs. George Irwin Rohrbough (Martha Waugh) have gone to Godfrey, Illinois, where Mr. Rohrbough assumed his duties as president of Monticello Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Rohrbough were accompanied by their son, Malcolm Justin, two and a half years old, and their daughter, Faith Elizabeth, who was born February 23, 1935.

'29—Anne Arnold is on the staff of the Library of the Johns Hopkins University.

'29—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick St. Clair Danforth (Mildred Sibley) announce the birth of a son, Frederick St. Clair Danforth, Jr., March 17, in Pittsfield, Mass.

k'29—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lynn have announced the marriage of their daughter, Anna E., to Dr. Charles R. Young on March 30 in Dormont, Pa. Dr. and

Mrs. Young are at home at 1678 Potomac Avenue, Dorimont.

'29, '29—Jane Muir was born February 25 to Lawrence and Elizabeth Burns Muir at Alamosa, Colo. Larry is an instructor at the Adams State Teachers College.

'29—Nellie Smith of Hudson, Ohio, and Harwood Skinner of Chardon were married March 23 at Motor Inn, Cuyahoga Falls. Mrs. Skinner attended Kent State College. The couple are making their home in Chardon.

c'29-'31—Glenn Morgan and Marion Shattuck were married in Cleveland on April 1. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are making their home in Syracuse, N. Y.

'30—During the past year Bertha Noble Pope Cairns has acquired a grandson, Richard Eugene Ellenberger, born to Eugene and Elle Pope Ellenberger c'28, on May 16, 1934; and a granddaughter, Sue Harper Mins Pope, born in June, 1934, to Sally Cooke Pope (Radcliffe ex'31) and William Harper Pope ex'21, Dartmouth '22. She spent last summer in Europe visiting England, Germany, Italy, France, some of the time with her husband, Professor William D. Cairns, who was in Europe for his sabbatical year. Professor Cairns spent much of his time in Oxford and Cambridge and visited many "public" schools in England, France and Italy. Professor and Mrs. Cairns are living at 19 North Park Street, Oberlin.

'30—Harriott ("Ottie") Churchill finds she has a very steady job as freshman No. 15 at the University of Southern California College of Dentistry; and as a result of the winter's work she plans to spend the summer on the beach with a diet of the lightest fiction she can find. Ottie will plan to come to the Fifth Reunion if anyone can tell her where railroads are taking buttons for money. As for vacations, the dentist factory doesn't believe in them and Ottie is afraid she wouldn't know one if she saw it. She has no report to make regarding a husband; hers apparently died while teething. Ottie's address is 901 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

'30—Ellen Jensen and Samuel C. Newman, assistant in the Sociology Department for 1931-1934, were married in Chicago December 26. Mr. Newman is now teaching at Ohio State University, where Mrs. Newman, a sociology major, is planning to transfer from the University of Chicago.

'30, c'31—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver L. Brandes (Beryl Spicer) announce the birth of a daughter, Nancy Emma, on February 13, 1935.

'31—Yngve H. Olsen writes that "At present I am on an expedition in the Gulf of Mexico, and it is possible that we may stop at Miami, Fla., before proceeding on to Washington, D. C."

'31—Mary Neikirk, who has been employed for the last year as case worker under the Cuyahoga County Relief Administration, has been granted leave of absence for three months for study at Ohio State University. Her Columbus address is 374 West 6th Avenue.

'31—Mary Rogers has recently been appointed a teacher at Shipley School, Bryn Mawr, Pa., for next year.

'31, '34—Mr. Archibald M. Clapp has announced the marriage of his daughter, Frances, to Charles C. Hubbard, Jr., on April 22 at Glencoe, Ill. After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard left by plane for Vancouver, B.C., and points on the Pacific coast. They will be at home after June 1 at 5653 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Hubbard is traffic representative for the United Air Lines in Chicago.

'32—The marriage of Louise Mast to Dr. Heinz Specht, instructor of physiology in the New York University Medical School, occurred February 22. Louise received her Master's degree in zoology from the Johns Hopkins University in June, 1934. She spent last fall and winter in Baltimore working part-time in department stores, doing some research in physiology for her father, Dr. Samuel O. Mast, professor of zoology at Johns Hopkins, and teaching commercial arithmetic and algebra in night school. Dr. and Mrs. Specht plan to spend the summer at the Mt. Desert Island Biological Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Maine. They are at home at 141 East 26th Street, New York City.

'32, '30—Basil Milovsoroff and Georgia Taylor Milovsoroff presented the premier Cleveland performance of their Marionettes at the Halle Bros. Co. April 17. They presented two Russian folk tales, "The Peasant and the Demon" and "The Two Blind Beggars."

t'32-33—W. C. Summerville has a new position as superintendent of missions and education at the General Baptist State Convention at Raleigh, N. C.

'32—Donald W. Church is completing his second year of graduate study in the school of Applied Social Science, Western Reserve University, and his second year as a case worker with the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board in Cleveland.

'32—Isabel Smith took a secretarial training course at Dike School in Cleveland after graduating from Oberlin. Since 1933 she has held a secretarial position with the Cleveland Orchestra. Last summer she enjoyed a motor trip through the New England states.

'32—Robert Melcher is head of the public school music department at Ohio Northern University.

c'32—Walter Blodgett, organist at Epworth Euclid Church, Cleveland, gave the regular organ recital at the Museum of Art April 7. He played a program of old English organ music by John Stanley, Purcell, Cambridge and Walond. This spring he also played the piano in the presentation of Bach's *Brandenburg Concerto* No. 5 in D major, at the formal evening concert of the Fortnightly. Mr. Blodgett gave an organ recital at the Epworth Euclid Church recently. The soloist was Frederick Funkhouser '29, violinist of the Cleveland Orchestra and teacher at University School and the Music School Settlement.

'33—Lionel Lightner, who has been located in New York with the American District Telegraph Co. (subsidiary of Western Union) since graduation, has been transferred to the Cleveland office.

m'33—George L. Abernethy writes that the university fellowship he holds

in the philosophy department at the University of Michigan has been renewed for the academic year 1935-36. This will enable him to write his dissertation which is entitled "The Social Philosophy of Liberalism." George expects to receive his Ph.D. degree in June, 1936.

c'33—Lillian Lefkowsky and Irving Fremliche were married March 30.

'33—Fred Bauer has nothing particular to report. Falstaff, his patron saint, still claims him during business hours. He worked from the city department into the advertising department from which he hopes to graduate shortly, possibly to go on the road. Fred has a weekly date to lunch with Burt Neavil '33 who ranges in the section of St. Louis, Mo., though mostly across the river. Fred writes that not so long ago Burt, together with Joe Fiorito '33, and Swede Wenberg '33, who was attending an advertising convention in St. Louis at the time, and he, held a week-end reunion.

'33—Harriet Ledger started in January as instructor of music at Ohio Northern University. She is teaching violin, Girls' Glee Club, and freshman English composition classes. Her address is 809 S. Simon St., Ada, Ohio.

'33—Allen Bonnell was awarded a fellowship in economics in the University of Illinois graduate school for next year.

'33—Rita Hastings has been out in India for over a year teaching singing and piano in the Mount Hermon High School at Darjeeling. Last winter was spent touring with some English friends — just at the time of the great earthquake, and Rita reports having seen some of the havoc it wrought. She has also had the thrill of sitting up in Machans over the kill waiting for the panther or tiger to return. Rita's life is, to say the least, certainly not monotonous. She would, however, be glad to see any of her Oberlin friends who may be wandering around that side of the world at Mt. Hermon School, North Point, Darjeeling, India.

'34—Isaac S. H. Metcalf is planning to spend six weeks this summer at the Marine Biological Laboratory where he will study protozoology. He will return to Columbia next year where he will continue as an assistant in zoology. Ted's address is 1332 John Jay Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

'34—Katherine Robertson is enacting the role of the school seamstress in the production of "Girls in Uniform" by Christa Winslow presented by the Cleveland Play House. The play was scheduled to open April 12.

'34—Goss Browne Twichell is enjoying his first year at Harvard Business School and hopes to return there next year. His address is Gallatin E-13, Soldiers Field, Boston, Mass.

'34, '30—Dewey Baldinger and Champ Ward announced their engagement at a dinner party held Wednesday, March 27.

'34—The engagement of Helen Murphy '36 and George Hardesty was announced Monday, April 8, at Keep Cottage.

'34—Margaret M. Wright has been awarded a fellowship at the University of Wisconsin to continue her study of German. Margaret is at present a graduate scholar in German at Wellesley College, where she will receive her Master's degree in June.

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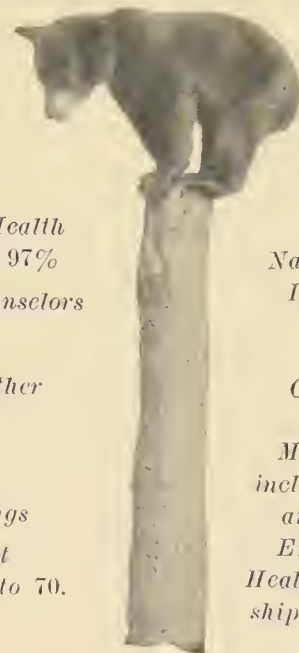
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